

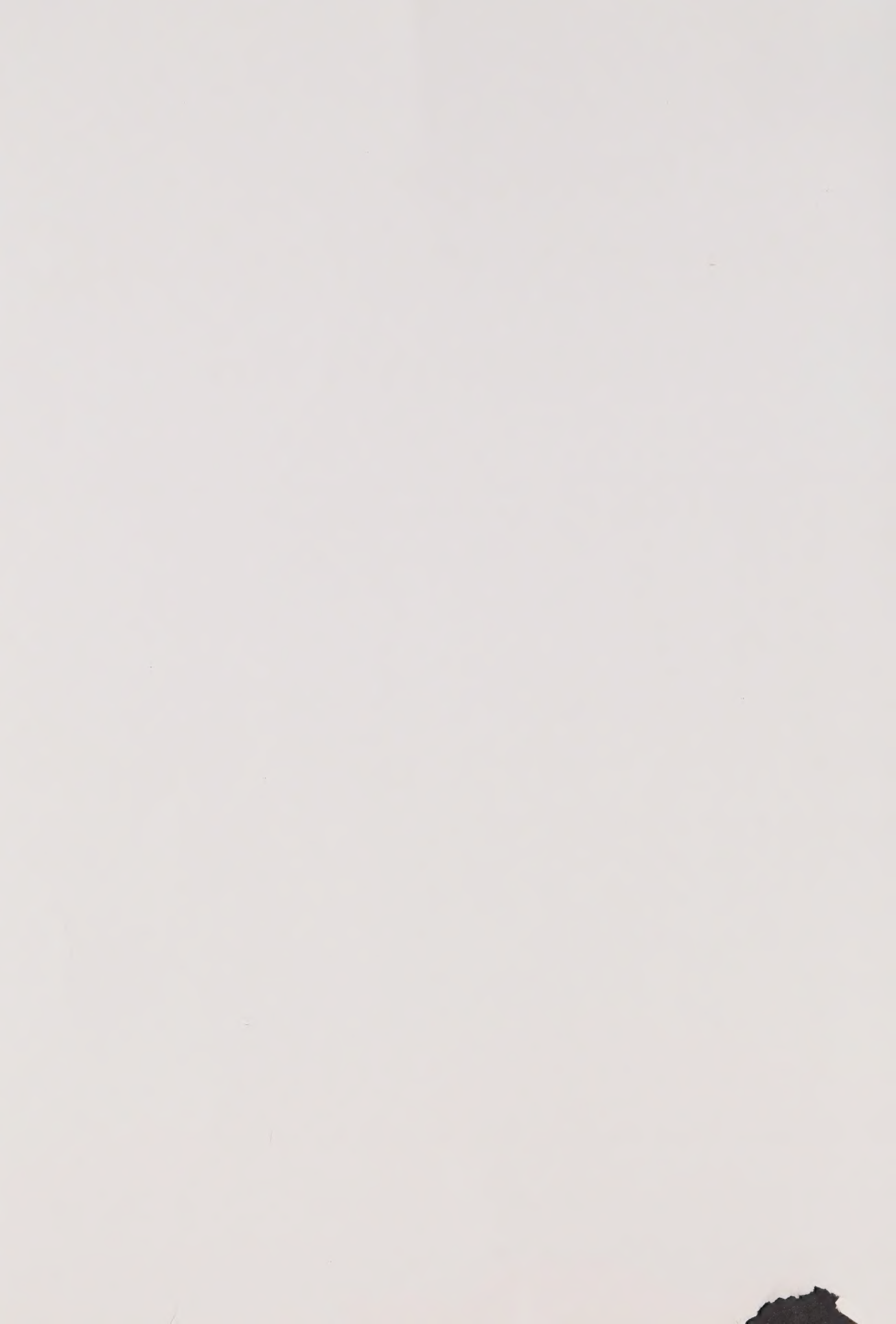
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# THE LAKE ONTARIO Waterfront Trail

## INTERPRETATION PLAN







# THE LAKE ONTARIO Waterfront Trail

## INTERPRETATION PLAN



Prepared for the Waterfront Regeneration Trust

September 1995

by *LORD Cultural Resources Planning & Management Inc.*



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Commissioner  
The Honourable David Crombie, P.C.

Commissaire  
L'honorable David Crombie, p.c.

Deputy Commissioner  
David A. Carter

Sous-commissaire  
David A. Carter

September 1995

Dear Colleague:

I am pleased to provide a copy of *The Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail Interpretation Plan*.

This plan was prepared to help waterfront communities tell their own stories. It provides a framework to guide interpretation projects and programs that enhance waterfront uses and encourage visits by adding meaning, understanding and enjoyment to waterfront experiences.

This document represents the opinion of the authors and not necessarily that of the Trust.

I hope that agencies and interested individuals along the waterfront will find this report helpful and timely. Any comments or questions can be directed to Suzanne Barrett, Director of Environmental Studies at the Waterfront Regeneration Trust.

Thanks, as always, for your continued interest and involvement in this work.

Sincerely,

David Crombie

# THE LAKE ONTARIO WATERFRONT TRAIL INTERPRETATION PLAN

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## Executive Summary

The Lake Ontario Waterfront Regeneration Trust commissioned LORD Cultural Resources to develop this Interpretation Plan. The Plan will assist the Trust and its many partners to communicate with Trail users about the many meaningful places along the 325 kilometer Waterfront Trail, about the numerous initiatives to restore the Lake Ontario Waterfront and about the ecosystem approach to planning for the waterfront. In the preparation of this document, the consultants worked with a planning team appointed by the Trust, consulted with Waterfront partners, and reviewed the considerable research assembled by the Trust.

This Plan provides a framework to guide the Trust's many waterfront partners, including municipalities, conservation authorities, residents, industry, business, recreation and leisure organizations and naturalists, to identify and explain the places along the Waterfront Trail that are important to them. Creating meaningful and memorable experiences for Trail users through interpretation will make the waterfront an even more interesting and educational experience. In addition, the development of some of these meaningful places will attract visitors, creating economic benefits from tourism as well as increased local use. Chapter 1 explains how and why the interpretation plan can lead to increased tourism, sponsorship and other economic benefits.

This Interpretation Plan is developed as part of the Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy. Chapter 2 outlines the Plan's guiding principles and goals. Approaches to communicating the messages of the Greenway and the relationships and patterns of the natural and cultural environments of the waterfront are also found in Chapter 2.

To assist partners in selecting interpretation opportunities, Chapter 3 identifies, by way of example, the cultural and natural subjects that could form the basis of an interpretation storyline. It explains 20 criteria for evaluating projects, and describes over 80 meaningful places (encompassing more than 160 sites) where, in the judgment of the planning team, interpretation projects would be successful. Communities are encouraged to assess existing resources and to build on them. Interpretive projects may be new "stand-alone" facilities, such as signage and information centres, or may be located in existing museums, or in publicly accessible, privately owned spaces.

Chapter 4 describes nine interpretation methods — identification signage, interpretive media, multiple viewing apparatus, commemorative features, exhibits, furniture, landscaping and design, eco-sheds, tours and public and school programs, and illustrates concepts for their application.

Chapter 5 outlines the steps needed to implement this Interpretation Plan, potential opportunities for interpretation projects and an indication of capital costs. Ten community-based interpretation projects in various stages of development are described. In consultation with project managers, the consultants prepared design briefs for four interpretation projects to assist in the next stage of implementation.




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# 1. Introduction



*Illustration from Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy, 1995. Toronto: Waterfront Regeneration Trust*



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# 1. Introduction

*The purpose of this Interpretation Plan is to provide the framework to guide the identification and interpretation of meaningful places which can enhance waterfront uses and encourage visitation by adding meaning, understanding and enjoyment to waterfront experiences.*

This Interpretation Plan is a tool that will:

- encompass the entire Lake Ontario Greenway from Burlington Bay to the Trent River
- enhance the connections within the Waterfront Trail
- facilitate the participation of waterfront communities in telling their own stories and encourage “pride of place”
- contribute to economic development opportunities by building on existing natural and cultural resources and other attractions and organizations along the Waterfront Trail
- encourage partnerships and the participation of many community sectors in telling the stories of the waterfront
- promote identification of communities as being part of the Lake Ontario Greenway
- promote use of the Waterfront Trail and an understanding of the need to restore Lake Ontario and its waterfront.

## 1.1 Methodology

In 1993, the Waterfront Regeneration Trust retained LORD Cultural Resources Planning & Management Inc. to develop the programmatic components for the Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail. The March 1994 *"Product Development Plan"*, by LORD Cultural Resources, identified existing, potential and target markets for the Trail and, in order to meet the needs of those markets, recommended program elements, including:

- interpretation of meaningful places
- institutional and individual participation in the Greenway through accreditation, voluntarism and membership
- festivals and events
- education and school programs
- commemoration and
- publications and merchandise.

## 1. Introduction

It was noted too that the creation of meaningful experiences would effectively encourage the public to participate in the regeneration of the Lake Ontario Waterfront. The Report concluded:

*Understanding linked to the experience of the Lake Ontario Greenway among millions of people is the key to sustaining the waterfront regeneration process in the future. To create understanding, the experience of the continuous Waterfront Trail must meaningfully communicate the Greenway idea and the ecosystem approach.*

To initiate implementation of the March 1994 report, this Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail Interpretation Plan was prepared.

This Interpretation Plan is based on the following work elements:

- facilitation of a brainstorming session with Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy (LOGS) Workgroup representatives to identify potential themes and locations for interpretation and documentary resources
- discussions of approaches to Waterfront Trail marketing at presentations of the marketing plan to the LOGS Workgroups and Steering Committee
- participation on the Steering Committee for the Waterfront Experiences Study, which helped to identify visual resources and locations of meaningful places
- tours of portions of the Waterfront Trail with the chairs of the Natural and Cultural Heritage workgroups
- review of the extensive body of research and reports supplied by selected LOGS Workgroups (see Appendix D: Bibliography for a partial list)
- consultation with Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat and Ontario Heritage Foundation regarding native involvement in the planning process
- discussions with municipal, community, and conservation authority representatives regarding potential interpretation opportunities and projects
- application of the knowledge, data and experience of LORD Cultural Resources Planning and Management of interpretive planning, methods and philosophy.



This Master Plan presents the following:

- the interpretation framework
- the framework theme
- communication strategies and objectives
- criteria for selecting meaningful places to interpret
- over 80 "Meaningful Places" which form the foundation of the potential locations for interpretation
- potential projects
- design briefs for four selected interpretation projects
- a 5-year implementation plan.

## 1.2 Context

This Plan is based upon the principles of the Greenway Strategy and the *Product Development Plan*. The Greenway Strategy is intended to ensure that waterfront activities and development contribute to ecosystem health by protecting natural and cultural heritage, remediating problem areas and systems and enhancing opportunities for recreation and economic activities.

LORD Cultural Resources, working with the Trust on *The Product Development Plan*, identified the need to directly involve the public in the Greenway Strategy. The "product analogy" was helpful in defining how the public could relate to a large project — waterfront regeneration — and a complex concept — ecosystem planning. The *Product Development Plan* therefore defined the elements of the Greenway "product" as:

- the Waterfront Trail and places
- Greenway meanings and values
- the network of existing and planned events and attractions along the waterfront.

The Report concluded:

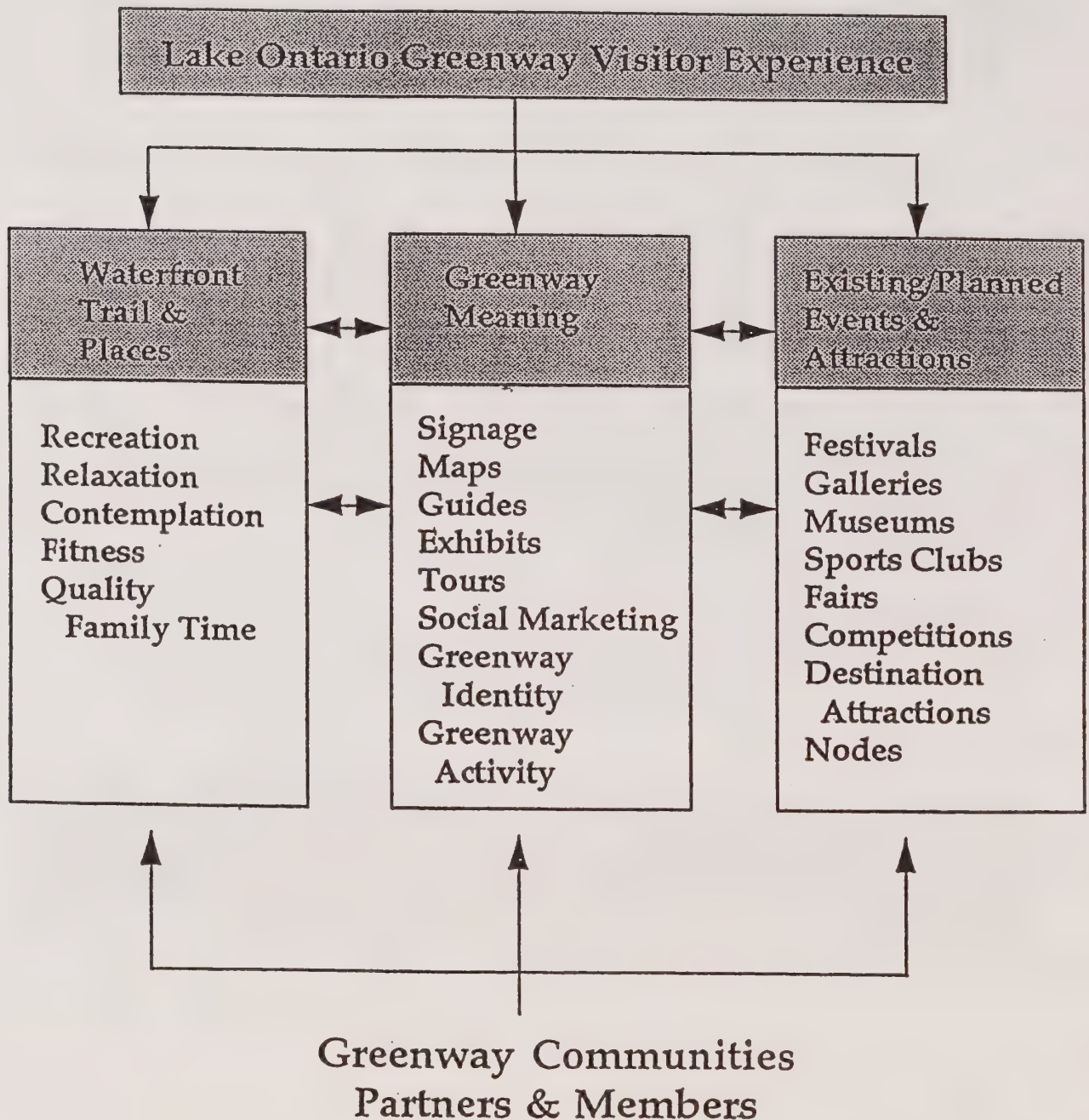
*The Lake Ontario Greenway product is an experience of the Lake Ontario Waterfront informed by meanings communicated both on the Trail (through a strategy of meaningful places) and beyond the Trail (through education, social marketing and merchandising).*

**1. Introduction**

The product as visitor experience is illustrated below.

## Exhibit 1

### Lake Ontario Greenway Product: Visitor Experience





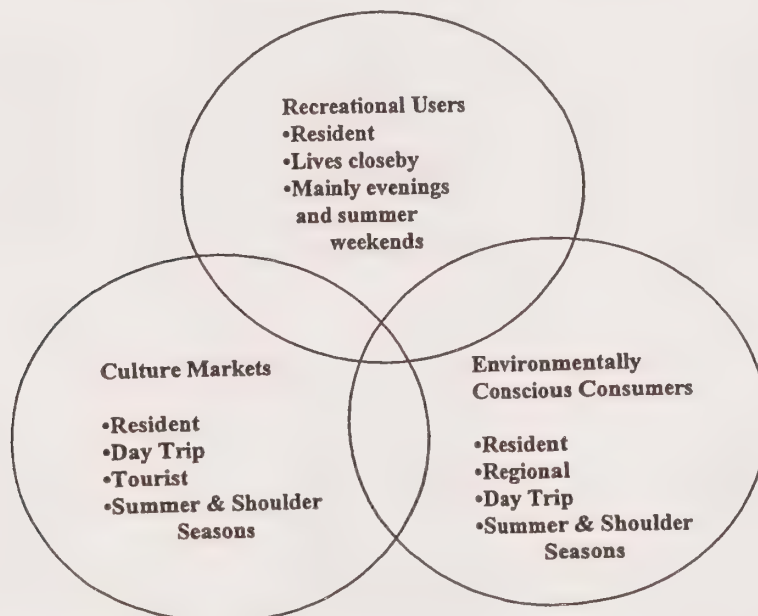
### 1.3 Market

The "Product Development Plan" for the Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail found that to encourage visitation and expand the potential users of the Waterfront Trail beyond recreational hikers and bikers to include residents and tourists with cultural interests and concern for ecology, it will be important to create a dimension of meaning or interpretation *in situ*. The March 1994 LORD report demonstrated that through the addition of meaningful places and experiences the visitors/users attracted — the Trail — and therefore attracted to local communities, businesses and tourist attractions — would expand considerably. The Report stated:

*The addition of meaning (exhibits, plaques, viewers, eco-sheds, etc.) makes the Lake Ontario Greenway an attraction and not just a trail and widens the market for and use of the Trail. The ability to have a trail which offers meaningful places and experiences should help to distinguish Ontario in the tourism marketplace. That is, tourists are unlikely to spend their time in Ontario going to a hike and bike trail because they have them at home. Longer haul tourists, who tend to be in higher education and income categories, are interested in culture, health and the environment.*

#### POTENTIAL LAKE ONTARIO TRAIL MARKET

Greenway (Trail + Meaning + Values) = Expanded Market





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## 2. Interpretation Plan Framework

**GREEN**



**CLEAN**



**CONNECTED**



**OPEN**



**ACCESSIBLE**



**USEABLE**



**DIVERSE**



**AFFORDABLE**



**ATTRACTIVE**







## 2. Interpretation Plan Framework



The Waterfront is a continually changing environment. This Interpretation Plan for the Lake Ontario Waterfront sets out the strategy for selecting places that express the meaning of the north shore of Lake Ontario and the methods to be used to express those meanings. This document will be used not only today, but also in future years to evaluate new interpretation opportunities which cannot be foreseen at this time. Therefore a framework is needed to guide both current and future planning.

There are three key elements in the Interpretation Plan framework:

- 2.1 Guiding Principles
- 2.2 Interpretation Plan Goals
- 2.3 Communication Methods






### 2.1 Guiding Principles



The Trust established nine waterfront principles that powerfully communicate an approach to waterfront regeneration. The chart on the following pages shows how these principles can be used to guide the Interpretation Plan. The Trust should encourage all interpretation activities (whether these are Trust initiatives or projects of municipalities, community groups or the private sector) to be developed with these nine principles.

	WATERFRONT PRINCIPLES	INTERPRETATION PLAN PRINCIPLES
<b>CLEAN</b> 	All activities and future development should work with natural processes to contribute to environmental health.	Non-intrusive methods of interpretation should be utilized to avoid degradation of the natural or cultural resources.
<b>GREEN:</b> 	Natural features and topography should form a "green infrastructure" for the Bioregion.	Care should be taken to select environmentally friendly materials in the construction and delivery of information.



**2. Interpretation Plan Framework**

	<b>WATERFRONT PRINCIPLES</b>	<b>INTERPRETATION PLAN PRINCIPLES</b>
<b>CONNECTED</b> 	Throughout the Bioregion, connections with the region's natural and cultural heritage should be restored and maintained.	Interpretation should make connections between natural and cultural heritage; to people's everyday lives, and, where applicable, link to other locations of interest along the Greenway.
<b>OPEN</b> 	Existing views of Lake Ontario and its bays, bluffs, peninsulas, and islands should be maintained ... and treated as important values.	Interpretive elements should not disrupt existing views or cultural and natural landscapes.
<b>USEABLE</b> 	The waterfront should support a mix of public and private users.	Interpretive elements should be designed for different situations, i.e., outdoor and indoor settings, temporary and long-term installation and to travel from place to place.
<b>ACCESSIBLE</b> 	Waterfront communities should be serviced by roads and public transit. The waterfront should be accessible to everyone, including the disabled, children and older adults.	Interpretation should be interesting and facilitate user access to the waterfront; meaningful places should be both intellectually and physically accessible.
<b>DIVERSE</b> 	The waterfront should include diverse landscapes, places, wildlife habitats, uses, programs and experiences that offer varied opportunities.	Interpretation should incorporate a mixture of landscapes, locations, uses and habitats, using a variety of communication methods.

	WATERFRONT PRINCIPLES	INTERPRETATION PLAN PRINCIPLES
<b>AFFORDABLE</b> 	Waterfront development and management should be undertaken in ways that provide opportunities for economic renewal and for efficient use of limited government and private-sector resources.	Interpretative experiences should be affordable to both the user and the originator.
<b>ATTRACTIVE</b> 	Design and landscaping should protect, enhance, and create distinctive and memorable places.	Materials and construction should be authentic and sympathetic to the surroundings, as well as distinctive and aesthetically appealing.

## 2.2 Interpretation Plan Goals

It is useful to define interpretation before considering the goals and means of interpretation. Simply put, "interpretation" means providing information or explanations *in situ*, that is, *on the site*. "Interpretation" may be characterized as "information in three dimensions," or "information plus experience." Thus, interpretation is different from but complementary to information materials like guide books, video tapes and leaflets.

The goal of "interpretation" for the Lake Ontario Greenway should reflect the broader goals for the waterfront — that is, not just *understanding* the resource but *conserving* it also. This has been clearly articulated in Recommendation 5 of *Settling the North Shore, the Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources of the Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy Study Area*, a report by Archaeological Services Inc. and Unterman McPhail Cuming Associates:

*The successful conservation, protection and management of cultural heritage landscapes must entail some form of interpretation of these unique environments. It is recommended that the Waterfront Regeneration Trust take a lead role in this area, particularly in the realm of non-display media and with the co-ordination of travelling exhibits and the exchange of artifacts and art amongst waterfront cultural and museum institutions.*



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**2. Interpretation Plan Framework**

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In this role as facilitator, working with numerous partners to implement the regeneration of Lake Ontario's Waterfront, the Trust is ideally positioned to link the communities, activities, institutions and organizations that are already involved in interpreting natural features, and places of cultural and historical importance along the Trail.

The goals of this Interpretation Plan are four fold:

1. To create understanding of and support for the ecosystem approach to planning and managing the Lake Ontario waterfront.
2. To identify the historic and contemporary features, events, relationships and patterns of the natural and cultural environments and communicate their interrelationship and value.
3. To encourage and facilitate research, preservation and interpretation of places of historical, cultural, natural and technological interest by the many agencies, jurisdictions and voluntary and business organizations along the North Shore of Lake Ontario.
4. To communicate the role of the Waterfront Regeneration Trust and its partners in preserving the natural and cultural environment and facilitating the planning and management of the Lake Ontario waterfront.

## **2.3 Communication Modes**

There are many different ways of communicating with visitors *in situ*. To maintain their interest and to communicate effectively, it is important that a variety of communication techniques be used. Furthermore, visitors have varying abilities due to age, language, literacy, physical capacity and knowledge. Thus, it is important to employ a variety of communication modes to meet the needs of all visitors.

The following five communication modes should be adopted. One or several methods may be applied in any interpretation project, as appropriate to the message being communicated, the intended audience and environment.

### **1. Contemplation**

People's personal experience of the landscape — the interplay of the natural and cultural features, forces and activities, human interaction, and sensory dynamics — will create meaning, evoke wonder and appeal to emotion and memory. Interpretive strategies should include the creation of opportunities conducive to contemplation, such as provision of seating, shelters and "enhanced viewing opportunities," such as described in Section 4.5.

**2. Didactic Signage/Displays**

Didactic displays communicate information and ask questions of the viewer through labels, text, illustrations, props and objects. They may be situated outdoors in relation to particular landscape features or, inside existing or purpose-built facilities.

**3. Hands-on Interaction**

“Hands-on” interaction which encourages individuals to explore their response to and understanding of natural or cultural heritage themes deepens meaning and reinforces experiences. Although often regarded as primarily for children, interactive interpretation has proven to be successful with all ages. This form of interpretation may be associated with didactic signage/displays, activity points, indoor centres or be introduced into public programming. For example, during a public program at Lynde Shores, participants, led by a native artist, painted “spirit stones.”

**4. Human Interaction**

Speaking/listening to another person remains for many people one of the most satisfying modes of communication. Already there are numerous examples of this type of interpretation along the Trail as local volunteer groups of naturalists, historians and others lead tours, offer demonstrations and share their knowledge and love of a particular area. Animation of the Trail through tours, demonstrations, and reenactments will enrich the interpretation and enhance the synergy of the Trail as a place for people to be.

**5. Advanced Media**

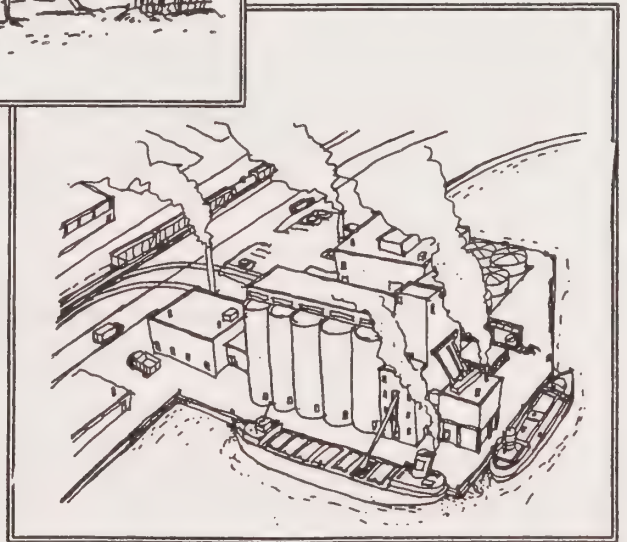
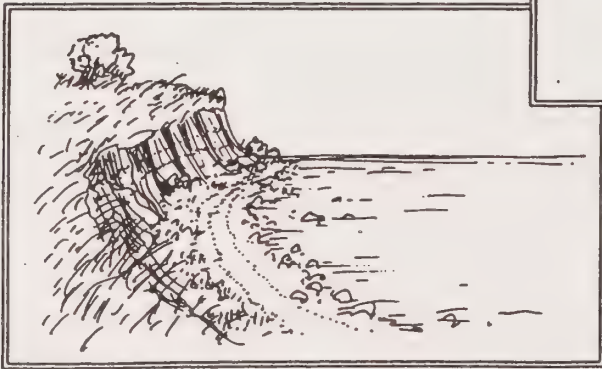
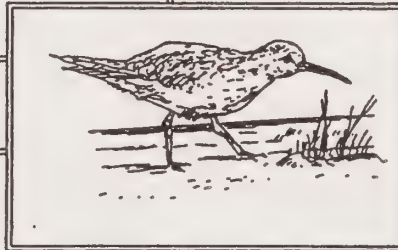
The landscape is the essential experience of the Trail. However, advanced media, such as video, audio, or sensory simulators may be employed to enhance the sensory experience, to communicate contexts (historical or future), processes or experiences not feasible in other forms of interpretation. These techniques are not meant to replace real experiences but to enrich the context of those experiences. For example, “talking benches” can provide audio interpretation, e.g. identify bird songs or other animal sounds, or tell a native story. This type of advanced media could be multilingual and serve the needs of visitors with differing abilities.





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### 3. Thematic Framework



Illustrations from Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy, 1995. Toronto: Waterfront Regeneration Trust





### 3. Thematic Framework

Accustomed as we are to the idea of a theme in music, film and other art forms, it may at first seem surprising to read about a theme for the 325 km Waterfront Trail which contains within it 11,000 years of human history, the record of millennia of geological time and the living imprint of millions of people as well as the natural habitat.

Just as a theme makes a complex work of art more comprehensible, a thematic framework facilitates comprehension in three-dimensional space. However, there is an important difference: an artist **creates** the theme; the interpretive planner merely **finds** the theme in the reality of the subject. In the context of this Interpretive Plan, the theme is that which is present in each site; the theme is the link between the many different methods of communication; and it is the most direct answer to the question, 'What's all this about?'

For the purposes of the Interpretation Plan the proposed theme provides the unique context which will link local interpretation initiatives to the entire Lake Ontario Greenway and make connections throughout the Waterfront Trail.

#### 3.1 CHANGE: The Central Linking Theme

The central linking theme — CHANGE: Past, Present and Future — focuses on the temporal within the specific geographical context of the Lake Ontario Bioregion, a fascinating combination of interdependent features.

Change is fundamental to the experience of both the cultural and environmental patterns that occur in this region. Water and air are always in movement. Plant and animal communities are in a state of dynamic alteration, daily, seasonally and over vast expanses of time. What is a wetland today was a natural bay hundreds of years before. The activities of humans have evolved and the influence of these activities has altered the landscape.

One unique aspect of CHANGE that may be interpreted is the presence of the waterfront, the point of change between the land and the water. The waterfront provides a physically dynamic environment which creates change -- migration patterns are altered, temperatures change, water is continually reforming the shore.

Whether as a result of the forces of nature or of human intervention, physical evidence of the past has been swept from contemporary view. The waterfront and related landscapes have changed so much that it is often impossible to see — unless aided by interpretation — what it was.

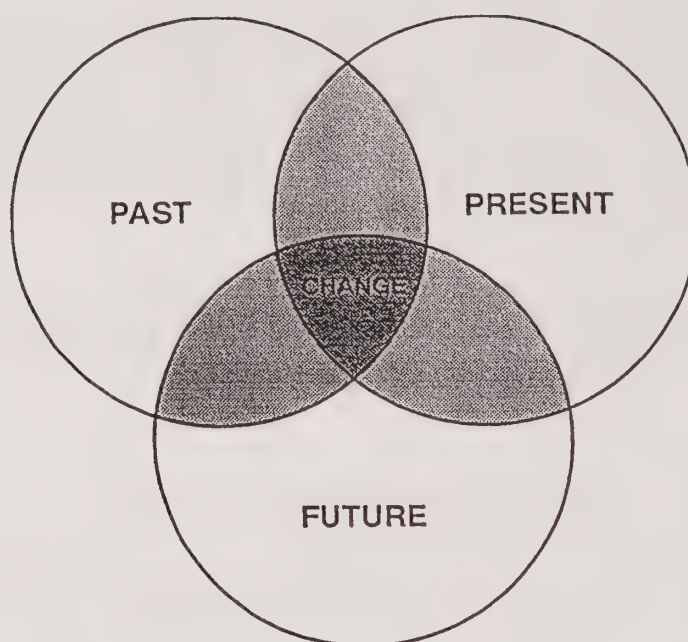
While interpretation unlocks the patterns of the past in the present, the objective is not to freeze a moment in time, but to relate past, present and future. The *Settling the North Shore* report expresses it aptly:



**3. Thematic Framework**

*Examination of our heritage, therefore, not only allows us to learn about our origins and our history, but it also provides a means of understanding who we are now, and a means of glimpsing who we may become.*

The diagram below illustrates how “CHANGE” emerges as a central linking theme in interpreting the past, present and future of the waterfront.

**CHANGE: The Central Linking Theme**

The linking theme — Change: Past, Present and Future — is fundamental to the historical and contemporary waterfront experience. This theme will contribute to the identification of meaningful places and provide the interpretive framework for presentation of the site, view, structure or phenomenon being explained.

**3.2 Subjects**

The research commissioned by the Trust into the natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ontario Greenway reveals a rich tapestry of subjects which, taken together, constitute a virtual history of the North Shore — a “museum without walls”. Like the great museums, the North Shore is multi-disciplinary; subjects encompass the earth and natural sciences, ethnology, archaeology, technology, arts, culture and social history. Unlike the great museums, the “collections” are subject to environmental and social change. Research, conservation and interpretation activities are undertaken by a number of different jurisdictions. The role of the Trust is to encourage and facilitate these activities at a high level of quality. To this end it is useful to have a comprehensive list of subjects as part of this Interpretation Plan.

The following subjects are key to understanding the Past, Present and Future of the waterfront, and are significant in the context of the Lake Ontario Bioregion. This list of subjects is derived from the extensive research and information resources assembled by the Trust. Readers are referred to the *Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy*, Toolkit and related publications available from the Trust for further information on the origin and explanation of these subjects.

In presenting this list of subjects, the intention is not to suggest that each be interpreted exclusively in a specific location. Rather, the interpretation should communicate the interconnectedness of subjects through integrated storylines. For instance, one could not talk about military presence without referencing transportation, land form, aboriginal presence and land use. However, each one of these subjects could form the seed point of the interpretation in connection to a "meaningful place" from which an interpretive storyline grows.

The following vignette "Lynde Creek - An Ancient Gathering Place," found in the *Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy*, illustrates the interconnected nature of natural and cultural environment in telling one of the stories of one place.

*We tend to associate the origins of the waterfront's cultural diversity with the arrival of the first European settlers over 300 years ago. In fact, people have been arriving on the North Shore from other parts of the continent for at least 10,000 years. At Whitby's Lynde Shores, the richness and diversity of the ecosystem would have offered a rich harvest of game and fish for early travellers.*

*The extensive cultural heritage recently unearthed near the estuary of Lynde Creek provides many valuable clues about who has lived on the waterfront since the last ice age. More significant perhaps, the discovery provides an understanding and appreciation of the relationship prehistoric cultures had with their environment. It also lends support to the archaeological exploration of other river and creek mouths that feed into Lake Ontario.*

*During the Late Paleo-Indian period, between 9,900 and 10,300 years ago, Whitby's shoreline was about 11 miles further south than it is today. Artifacts dating from this period suggest that seasonal camps were located near Lynde Creek on a ridge that might have been a path for Caribou traveling through the pine-dominated forest. For perhaps 2,000 years, until about 6,000 B.C., the area was principally a place for hunting and gathering by aboriginals.*



### 3. Thematic Framework

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*By the end of the Middle Archaic period (6,000-2500 B.C.) the Lake Ontario shoreline was close to where it is today. Oak, elm, ash, maple, and beech had greatly increased their presence. People from the Midwest of the present-day United States were probably attracted by opportunities for hunting, gathering, and fishing, which eventually became a principal activity. Walleye, lake whitefish, Atlantic salmon, and trout likely populated the waters at different times of the year. Base camps were probably established near the creek's estuary to take advantage of the abundant plant and wildlife. The recovery of a large groundstone gouge, a tool used to build dugout canoes, provides a clue that native people stopped here for a while.*

*During the Woodland period (1000 B.C. – 1650 A.D.), when pottery and corn agriculture were introduced by cultures south of the Great Lakes, native people preferred to settle on the creek's east bank. Since then the wetlands at Lynde Shores have changed little in appearance.*

*From the archaeological sites around the Lynde Creek estuary we get a glimpse of the North Shore's long and fascinating prehistory. Because the shoreline gradually moved a distance of 13 kilometres, we have learned from one place what people were doing inland over 10,000 years ago and at the water's edge 3,000 years ago. Our understanding of how cultures adapted to the changing environment of Lynde Shores not only expands our knowledge, it also influences our perceptions of and attitudes toward the natural world near the water's edge.*

*The mouths of creeks and rivers are obvious places to begin looking for prehistoric cultures. Artifacts have already been discovered near Sixteen Mile Creek in Oakville and Carruthers Creek in Ajax. When new development is proposed for the waterfront, required archaeological studies will reveal more buried cultural treasures from the past. We should not wait for such random opportunities. By unearthing significant aboriginal heritage sites well before urbanization threatens them, communities can take steps to promote and protect their heritage or ensure it is integrated into future land uses. The findings at Lynde Creek are an important step in the right direction.*

As this vignette illustrates it is particularly important that the story of aboriginal presence and their relationship with the environment be told. Although there has been aboriginal occupation of the North Shore for thousands of years — and in Toronto resides the single largest concentration of natives in Canada — there is no place along the waterfront where native heritage, particularly from their perspective, is presented to the public. Integral to the process of developing the Interpretation Plan is further consultation with native people to determine what stories are to be told and how.



**Cultural Environment Subjects**

- Aboriginal Presence and Perspectives
- Aboriginal/Euro-Canadian Contact
- Immigration Patterns
- Military Presence
- Land Use and Land Quality
- Settlement Patterns, Centres and Communities
- Agriculture
- Resource Based and Manufacturing Industries
  - Forestry
  - Fishing
  - Industrial Mineral
  - Fur Trade
  - Manufacturing
- Transportation
- Utilities and Public Works
- Public Institutions
- Leisure, Recreation, Entertainment and Tourism
- Parks and Conservation
- Ports and Harbours
- Arts, Culture and Events
- Personalities

**Natural Environment Subjects**

- Natural Features and Processes
- Water and Water Quality
- Air and Air Quality
- Coastal Processes: Erosion, Transport and Deposition
- Shoreline Management Strategies
- Physical Features and Processes
- Bedrock and Surface Geology
- Landforms (physiography)
- Hydrology (watersheds, drainage systems, groundwater)
- Climate and Weather
- Flora & Fauna
- Habitats (aquatic, terrestrial and watershed)
- Biological Community Representation and Diversity
- Plant and Animal Species of Significance/Interest (native/introduced; extinct/rare/endangered)
- Seasonality
- Migration
- Representative Ecosystems
- Natural and Assisted Ecological Restoration

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**3. Thematic Framework**

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### **3.3 Criteria for Selecting Meaningful Places**

Extensive research has been conducted by the Trust in developing inventories of natural and cultural sites and landscapes which should be considered for conservation as well as identifying cultural themes which capture the diversity of human activity.

The identification of a site suitable for interpretation — a meaningful place — requires cross-checking the presence of natural or cultural features that reflect one or more of the subjects listed above with numerous other criteria related to patterns of public use, access and operational and environmental sustainability and other community needs.

There are a multitude of potential meaningful places. Interpretation projects are already being planned for several locations. In order to implement and manage an interpretation strategy it is necessary to develop a process to establish priorities and evaluate individual proposals in a systematic and objective fashion. Such a process would encourage participation by interested organizations, groups or individuals. The process should also be flexible and offer adequate opportunity to respond to the special interests, community and economic development strategies, and available resources in each community.

Twenty evaluation criteria within four main categories are identified. These evaluation criteria will serve as a guideline for Trust staff and partners to develop and evaluate individual interpretation projects in the context of this Interpretation Plan.

These criteria are to be used as means of qualitative evaluation, rather than a quantitative one. This approach reinforces the spirit of partnership and community-based planning which is integral to the development of this Interpretation Plan.

#### **A Communication Criteria**

##### **1. Compatibility with the Interpretation Plan Goals**

Does the project meet the Guiding Principles and Goals of the Interpretation Plan?

##### **2. Subject Relevance and Significance**

Is the proposed project relevant to the subjects in the Interpretation Plan? Does the project offer the potential to treat a range of subjects significant to the area? Are the subjects connected to existing cultural or natural landscapes?

##### **3. Linkage**

Does the interpretation link subjects present at various places along the Trail, and create linkages between communities or areas?

**4. Conservation and Protection**

Does the project contribute to the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage resources? Is the proposed project consistent with or complementary to the landscape and other design guidelines?

**5. Existing Interpretation**

Does the interpretation fill gaps, add new meaning or enhance existing interpretation programs in the community? Is there any possibility of interpretation “overload”?

**B Location Criteria****6. Accessibility**

Is the site physically accessible to people using various modes of transportation?

**7. Public Safety and Enjoyment**

Can the location be made safe and secure for visitors of different ages and abilities? Is there sufficient room for the safe enjoyment of visitors and other users of the Trail?

**8. Impact on Neighbours**

Will access by visitors have significant detrimental impact on local residents, businesses or other potential neighbours?

**9. Impact of Visitors on the Environment**

Is the natural environment able to sustain the impact of visitors? Will increased visitation have a negative impact on habitats, plants or wildlife?

**C Community Needs Criteria****10. Compatibility and Synergy**

How well will the project complement other existing or proposed projects in the immediate vicinity or along other parts of the Trail?

**11. Economic Impact**

Will the project make a contribution to the economic development of the community?



### **3. Thematic Framework**

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#### **12. Community Partnerships**

Is the project developed by community-based partners? Does it build stronger links within the local community or across communities?

#### **13. Sponsorship Opportunities**

Are there opportunities for sponsorship or corporate support? If the project requires on-going financial support are there resources available? Are the long-term maintenance, operating or upgrading costs planned for? Is there any possibility of cost-recovery?

#### **14. Community Resources**

Does the project make use of existing resources in the community — research, facilities, people? Can the interpretation take place in an existing, publicly accessible facility such as a museum or arts centre?

### **D Market Criteria**

#### **15. School Markets**

Is the project a meaningful addition to school field trip opportunities? Would it be useful to schools and other educators?

#### **16. Tourist Markets**

Will the proposed activity be of interest to tourists?

#### **17. Non-Traditional Markets**

Do the communications methods provide access to non-traditional audiences — different language groups, literacy levels, ages and mentally and physically challenged persons?

#### **18. Resident Markets**

Will the proposed activity be of interest to residents?

#### **19. Seasonality**

Is the project seasonal or does it provide for year-round access?

#### **20. Repeat Visitation**

Is the project of long-term benefit or part of a recurring program? Will it encourage repeat visitation?

### 3.4 List of Meaningful Places

The following list of meaningful places for interpretation is based on a consolidation of existing inventories and research which describe the historical and contemporary features, sites and landscapes of the natural and cultural environment, the consultants' knowledge of the region, as well as tours of the Waterfront Trail. The *Waterfront Experiences* report by Landplan was also an important resource in compiling this list.

This list identifies meaningful places, suggested locations where interpretation could be placed, and the major subjects which could be developed into interpretation projects. Each meaningful place presents many possible subjects which can be woven into storylines which communicate the central linking theme. This information is presented here as the starting point for further investigation and development.

For ease of reference this list is composed geographically, from west to east.

Please refer to Appendix A for a more detailed list and descriptions of selected meaningful places, and an evaluation of their interpretive potential. This list is only presented as a sample of the opportunities, and it remains for each community to identify the places they wish to interpret and meanings they wish to communicate.

#### Meaningful Places: Sites with Potential for Interpretation

Meaningful Place	Location of Interpretation	Major Subjects
Confederation Park Hamilton	near Hamilton - Scourge site	Military presence Transportation Ports & harbours Natural features & processes
Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton		Land use Resource-based industry Public institution Leisure, recreation etc. Flora & fauna Climate & Weather
Dundas Townsite		Land use Transportation Arts, culture, events Personalities Physical features Flora & fauna Parks and conservation Habitats Representative ecosystems Biodiversity Restoration Seasonality

**3. Thematic Framework**

Meaningful Place	Location of Interpretation	Major Subjects
Grindstone Creek/ HendrieValley/ Cootes Paradise	valley trails	Aboriginal presence Physical features Flora & fauna Habitats Restoration Biodiversity
LaSalle Park, Burlington	pavilion view of Hamilton Harbour	Land use Transportation Leisure & recreation Personalities Arts, culture & events Flora & fauna Habitats Restoration
Burlington Beach	points along the Beach, e.g. Pump House Canada Centre for Inland Waterways Joseph Brant Museum Visitor and Convention Bureau	Aboriginal presence Aboriginal contact Military presence Land use Leisure & recreation Utilities & public works Arts, culture, events Physical features Natural features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats Restoration
Burlington Downtown	Spencer Smith Park Joseph Brant Museum Burlington Arts Centre St. Luke's Church	Land use Leisure & recreation Arts, culture & events Personalities
Shoreacres Park/ Creek, Burlington	McNichol House Shoreacres Creek/ Valley and mouth	Physical features Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Land use Personalities
Burloak Waterfront Park, Burlington/ Oakville	Burlington/ Oakville Boundary	Natural features & processes Climate & weather Flora & fauna
Bronte Harbour, Oakville		Land use Transportation Ports & harbours Natural features & processes



**3. Thematic Framework**

Meaningful Place	Location of Interpretation	Major Subjects
Oakville Town Site	Erchless House Museum Centennial Gallery Shevchenko Museum & Memorial Park Oakville Galleries Old Post Office other locations in town	Land use Public institutions Arts, culture & events Parks & conservation Personalities Aboriginal presence & perspectives Aboriginal/Euro-Canadian contact Leisure, recreation etc.
Oakville Harbour		Land use Transportation Ports & harbours Leisure, recreation. etc. Natural features
Petro-Canada Lubricants Centre, Mississauga	Waterfront Trail	Resource-based industry Restoration
Bradley House Museum, Mississauga		Land use Personalities
Rattray Marsh, Mississauga	points along the Marsh trail	Natural features Physical features Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Restoration
Port Credit Harbour/Credit River, Mississauga	Harbour Gallery J.C. Saddington Park Don Rowing Club	Land Use Transportation Leisure, recreation etc. Ports & harbours Parks & conservation Natural features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats, Bio Diversity Restoration
Rhododendron Gardens, Mississauga		Flora & fauna Climate & weather Personalities Parks & conservation Arts, culture, & events
Adamson Estate/ Derry Estate, Mississauga		Personalities Arts, culture & events

**3. Thematic Framework**

Meaningful Place	Location of Interpretation	Major Subjects
Lakefront Promenade Park, Mississauga	water purification plant	Natural features & processes Land Use Utilities & public works
Lakeview Thermal Generating Station, Mississauga	Trail on north side of station	Land use Transportation Utilities & public works
Marie Curtis Park, Etobicoke Creek, Etobicoke		Physical features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Restoration
Colonel Sam Smith Waterfront Park, Etobicoke	Waterfront Park Trail habitat features and views of the Lake and shoreline Marina	Natural features & processes Climate & weather Flora & fauna Habitats Migration Seasonality Ecosystems Biodiversity Restoration Parks & conservation
former Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital, Etobicoke	throughout grounds and along Waterfront Trail at south end of grounds	Public institutions
Etobicoke Lakeshore, Etobicoke	motel strip site of former Palace Pier	Land Use Leisure, recreation etc. Arts, culture & events Personalities
Humber Bay, Etobicoke	bicycle/pedestrian bridge Humber Bay Park views of east shore	Aboriginal presence Aboriginal/Euro-Canadian contact Military presence Land use Transportation Leisure, recreation etc. Ports & harbours Personalities Physical features Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Restoration

**3. Thematic Framework**

Meaningful Place	Location of Interpretation	Major Subjects
Humber River Valley	throughout valley trails	Physical features Flora & fauna Habitats Ecosystems Biodiversity Restoration Aboriginal presence Aboriginal/Euro-Canadian contact Land use Transportation Leisure, recreation. etc. Personalities Military presence
High Park, Toronto	Colbourne Lodge Grenadier Pond viewing platform dry oak Savannah forest	Physical features Flora & fauna Habitats Ecosystems Biodiversity Restoration Climate & weather Parks & conservation Leisure, recreation etc. Land use Personalities
Sunnyside Beach, Toronto	Bathing Pavilion views of the Lake	Leisure, recreation etc. Land use
Garrison Common Exhibition Place, Toronto	Music Building Princess' Gates Automotive Building Horticulture Building Press Building Bandshell along Lakeshore	Leisure, recreation etc. Arts, culture & events Public institutions
Fort York, Toronto	outside & inside Fort	Military presence Land use Personalities Physical features Flora & fauna
Ontario Place, Toronto	views along south shore Pod exhibits	Public institutions Leisure, recreation etc. Arts, culture & events Natural features & processes



**3. Thematic Framework**

Meaningful Place	Location of Interpretation	Major Subjects
Toronto's Inner Harbour, Toronto	Bathurst Quay Little Norway Park Canada Malting Spadina Quay OPP Harbour Station Molson Stage Queen's Quay Ferry Terminal Redpath Sugar	Land use & quality Transportation Utilities & public works Leisure, recreation etc. Personalities Arts, culture & events Natural features & processes Physical features Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Restoration
Toronto Townsite	St. Lawrence Hall St. Lawrence Market along Front Street Victoria Garden St. James Cathedral Gooderman & Worts site	Land use & quality Transportation Public institutions Leisure, recreation. etc. Arts, culture & events Personalities Physical features & processes
Toronto Downtown	John Street Roundhouse Union Station Royal York Hotel Flatiron Building CN Tower Skydome CBC Building Bathurst Street Bridge	Immigration Settlement Industry Land use Transportation Leisure, recreation etc. Arts, culture & events Physical features
Toronto Islands	Ferry docks Marine Museum Front Street Wards Island docks Centre Island docks Hanlans Point docks South shore pier Island School Gibraltar Point Lighthouse Sewage treatment plant Views of Inner Harbour Trail along south shore Toronto Island Airport	Natural features & processes Physical features Climate & weather Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Restoration Land use & quality Transportation Utilities & public works Leisure, recreation etc. Parks & conservation Arts, culture & events Personalities

**3. Thematic Framework**

Meaningful Place	Location of Interpretation	Major Subjects
Port of Toronto	Redpath Sugar Lift Bridge Knob Hill Farms Keating Channel	Land use Transportation Industry Utilities & public works Ports & harbours Personalities Natural features Physical features Restoration
Toronto's Outer Harbour, Toronto	Cherry Beach Hearn Generating Station along Goodman Trail Entrance to Tommy Thompson Park Spot Point	Natural features Physical features Flora & fauna Migration Seasonality Habitats Ecosystems Restoration Land use Leisure, recreation etc. Utilities & public works
Don River Valley, Metro	Don Valley Brickworks Points along river valley trail Pedestrian bridges & entry points Riverdale Farm	Natural features & processes Physical features Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Ecosystems Restoration Land use Transportation Leisure, recreation etc. Aboriginal presence
Ashbridge's Bay, Toronto	Water treatment plant on west side Views from east site	Utilities & public works Leisure, recreation etc. Physical features Flora & fauna
Eastern Beaches, Toronto	Former site of Greenwood Race Track Along promenade Kew Gardens Balmy Beach Canoe Club	Leisure, recreation etc. Arts, culture & events Natural features & processes Flora & fauna
"The Beach," Toronto	Queen Street	Land use Leisure, recreation etc.

**3. Thematic Framework**

Meaningful Place	Location of Interpretation	Major Subjects
R. C. Harris Filtration Plant		Utilities & public works Personalities Natural features & processes
Scarborough Bluffs, Scarborough	Bluffers Park Views from the Bluffs	Natural features & processes Physical features & processes Leisure, recreation etc.
Guildwood Park, Scarborough	Guild Inn Guild Woods Views of the Lake	Physical features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Leisure, recreation etc. Arts, culture & events Personalities
Highland Creek, Scarborough	Along Trail	Physical features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Ecosystems Restoration
Rouge River Valley, Scarborough	Rouge Beach & Park Metro Zoo Points along valley trail	Natural features & processes Physical features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats, Biodiversity Restoration Land use
Petticoat Creek, Pickering	Trail around marsh	Physical features & processes Flora & fauna
Frenchman's Bay, Pickering	Beachpoint Promenade Bruce Hanscombe Memorial Park Douglas Park	Utilities & public works Ports & harbours Leisure, recreation etc. Arts, culture & events Land use Physical features Flora & fauna Restoration
Pickering Nuclear Generating Plant	Plant has interpretation program along trail	Utilities & public works Land use Natural features & processes



**3. Thematic Framework**

Meaningful Place	Location of Interpretation	Major Subjects
Durham Region Water Plant		Natural features & processes Utilities & public works
Duffins Creek and Marsh, Ajax	Squires Beach and trail	Physical features & processes Ports & harbours Leisure, recreation etc. Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Restoration
Lynde Creek & Estuary, Whitby		Aboriginal presence Physical features & processes Natural features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Restoration Migration
Port Whitby Harbour, Whitby	Lake Park	Ports & harbours Leisure, recreation Physical features & processes Flora & fauna
Pumphouse Marsh, Oshawa	Trail	Physical features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Restoration
Oshawa Creek	Trail	Natural features & processes Physical features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Restoration
Oshawa Harbour	Oshawa Sydenham Museum Lakeview Park	Ports & harbours Land use Personalities Transportation

**3. Thematic Framework**

<b>Meaningful Place</b>	<b>Location of Interpretation</b>	<b>Major Subjects</b>
Second Marsh, Oshawa	Waterfront Trail Interpretive Trail (numerous points)	Physical features & processes Natural features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Restoration Settlement Land use Personalities Parks & conservation
Darlington Provincial Park, Oshawa		Natural features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Restoration Parks & conservation Leisure, recreation etc. Land use & quality
Darlington Nuclear Generating Plant, Oshawa		Utilities & public works Natural features & processes Land use
St. Marys Cement		Land use Industry
Newcastle Marsh (Wilmot Creek / Foster Creek)	Wilmot Creek	Physical features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity
Port of Newcastle	Graham Creek Boardwalk	Ports & harbours Physical features & processes Flora & fauna Land use Leisure, recreation etc.

**3. Thematic Framework**

<b>Meaningful Place</b>	<b>Location of Interpretation</b>	<b>Major Subjects</b>
Bond Head Bluffs, Clarington East	Boardwalk Bouchette Point	Natural features & processes Physical features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity
Wesleyville Area	Wesleyville Port Britain Port Granby Wesleyville Marsh	Land use Ports & harbours Industry Utilities and public works Physical features Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity
Port Hope	Marina Harbour Historic Towncentre views	Physical features & processes Land use Transportation Public institutions Arts, culture & events Personalities
Gage Creek and Marsh, Port Hope	Gage Creek Trail Water pollution control plant	Physical features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity Restoration Utilities & public works
Corbett's Dam, Port Hope	Fish ladder	Physical features & processes Flora & fauna Land use Personalities
Port Hope Conservation Area		Parks & conservation Natural features & processes Physical features & processes
Ganaraska River, Hope Township/ Port Hope	River trail Dean's Hill	Physical features & processes Land use & quality Restoration Leisure, recreation etc. Personalities



**3. Thematic Framework**

Meaningful Place	Location of Interpretation	Major Subjects
Port Hope/ Cobourg Shore	Trail on Highway 2	Physical features & processes Land use
Cobourg	Victoria Hall Marie Dressler Market Building Others	Land use Public institutions Arts, culture, events Personalities
Cobourg Harbour/Beach	Cobourg Beach Harbour Victoria Park	Ports & harbours Transportation Leisure, recreation etc. Land use
Cobourg Creek	Trail	Physical features & processes Flora & fauna
Cobourg Water Treatment Plant		Natural features & processes Utilities & public works
Grafton Shore	Barnum House Creek Hortop Conservation Area Haldimand Conservation Area Haldimand Boat Launch Lakeport Nauwatin Shores	Natural features & processes Physical features & processes Weather & climate Land use Parks & conservation Flora & fauna Restoration
Grafton Village	Barnum House Keeler Mill Views of lowershore	Land use Personalities Physical features & processes
Colborne	Numerous within town	Land use Public institutions Leisure, recreation etc. Transportation Arts, culture & events Personalities
Northumberland Hills	Big Apple Peter Wyminga's apple orchard	Physical features & processes Climate & weather Flora & fauna Restoration
Brighton Shore	Salem on Highway 2	Land use Physical features & processes Climate & weather Flora & fauna Restoration

**3. Thematic Framework**

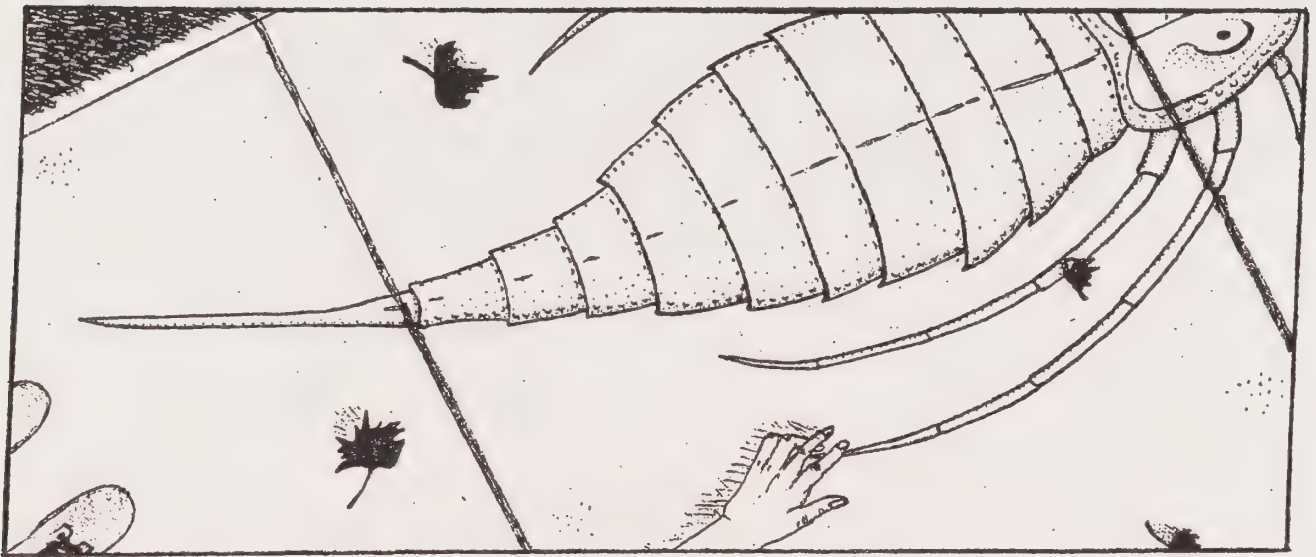
<b>Meaningful Place</b>	<b>Location of Interpretation</b>	<b>Major Subjects</b>
Brighton	Townsite	Land use Transportation Leisure, recreation etc. Arts, culture & events
Presqu'ile and Bay	Presqu'ile Park Trails Harbour St. Boat Launch Views: Calf Pasture Point, south shore	Land use Settlement Leisure, recreation etc. Parks and conservation Natural features Coastal Processes Physical features Habitats Biodiversity Seasonality Restoration
Murray Canal	Swing Bridges Fort Kente	Transportation Land use Military presence Personalities Physical features & processes Flora & fauna
Carrying Place	Wellers Bay	Aboriginal presence Aboriginal/Euro-Canadian contact Physical features & processes Flora & fauna
Trenton River and Harbour	Municipal Trail Locks (Parks Canada) Mt. Pelion Lookout	Transportation Military presence Land use & quality Utilities & public works Ports & harbours Parks & conservation Physical features & processes Natural features & processes
Trenton River Valley	Numerous	Physical features & processes Flora & fauna Habitats Biodiversity
Murray Hills	Cold Creek Valley Proctor Park Conservation Area Brighton Provincial Wildlife Area	Physical features & processes Climate & weather Flora & fauna Land use & quality Parks & conservation





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## 4. Methods of Interpretation



COLBORNE SPA SCORPIONS



## 4. Methods of Interpretation

Interpretation methods will vary according to the communication intent — a single fact, like a place name, is easily communicated on a simple sign while more complex topics and messages may require exhibits. It is important that the interpretation not intrude on visitor/user experiences, but enhance them.

Nine methods of interpretation are recommended. In addition, the Waterfront Trail Logo itself adds a dimension of meaning. The Logo reminds the viewer that a particular site is linked to a greater whole — the waterfront — symbolized as land, water and air.

The following methods of interpretation and their use are described, and concepts illustrated. An artist's sketch illustrates possible design treatments or application of each interpretation method, accompanied by a more detailed material description. These are intended only to provide the reader with a conceptualization of the interpretation method. Each interpretation project should be designed in accordance with local standards and meet the goals of each project. More than one method may be applied; the interpretation method(s) appropriate to the project will be determined by the communication goals, message being communicated, audience, location and budget. Detailed design of each interpretation method will result in specific features appropriate to different audiences, i.e., hands-on for children or large type face for older adults.

- 4.1 Identification Signage, Markers and Logos
- 4.2 Interpretive Media
- 4.3 Multiple Viewing Apparatus
- 4.4 Commemorative Features
- 4.5 Furniture, Landscape and Design
- 4.6 Exhibits
- 4.7 Ecosheds
- 4.8 Tours
- 4.9 Public and School Programming



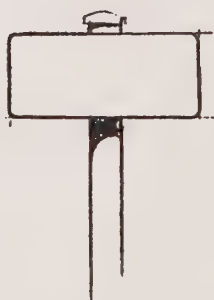
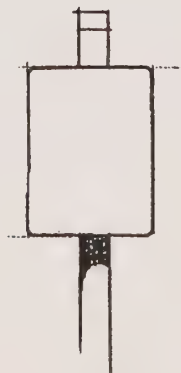
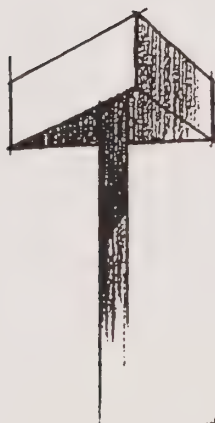
**4. Methods of Interpretation****4.1 Identification Signage, Markers and Logos**

This interpretive method identifies the location of a site, trail, feature, or event with minimal text, and features logos, icons or place/object names, which do not require explanatory text.

*When to Use:* To mark locations of events or sites, identify place names, landforms, plants, animals, continuous features, such as the original shoreline or drumlins, native trails or contemporary tours, such as the "Apple Route" or the proposed "Lilac Tour" or activities, such as bird watching. In the case of tours additional support materials, such as tour guides or publications would be appropriate.

**4.1.1 Identification Sign Concept #1****Description:**

Dimensions:	2 ft. wide x 5 ft. high
Support Structure:	Pressure-treated lumber pole with incised logo or air abrasive cut detail cut from durable wood accompanied by minimal graphics
Substrate:	Concrete pole anchor
Graphic Substrate:	Wood/Anodized metal/Lexan second surface graphic
Colour:	Green/Earth tones/Natural colour
Budget:	Up to \$1,500 per unit



*Identification Signage Concept #1*



#### 4. Methods of Interpretation

##### 4.1.2 Identification Signage, Markers and Logos Concept #2: Bas-Relief

###### Description:

Dimensions:	Variable
Support Structure:	Concrete or mother rock surface with either upstanding or incised images of animals, artifacts or commemorative features -- e.g. a giant sea scorpion (450 Million Years Ago) used as an upstanding Bas-relief sculpture on a concrete shoreline walkway near the rock where its fossils occur
Substrate:	Concrete platform walkway/mother rock surface
Graphic Substrate:	Secondary signage system
Special Features:	Greenway Logo into rock/concrete
Budget:	\$5,000 - \$10,000 per unit



COLBORNE EGA SCORPIONS



## 4.2 Interpretive Media

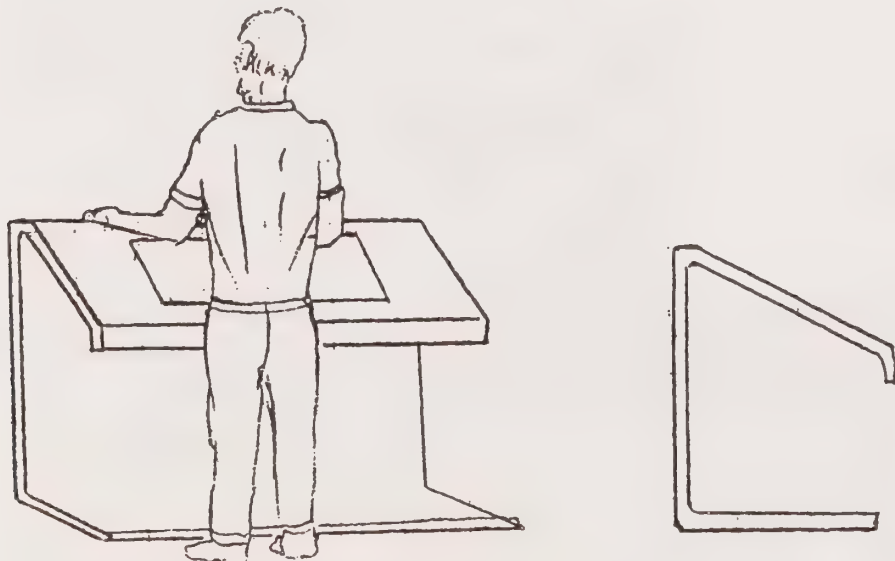
Interpretive media present an opportunity to provide more information and communicate a more complex story. Different media may be used alone or in combination, including signs, which incorporate text, visual or tactile materials, audio, or video. These different forms of interpretive media may be incorporated into other structures; eg. audio chips can be added to Trail side benches that become “talking benches,” or to identification signage or storm shelters to become “listening posts.” Interactive components can be incorporated that invite children and adults to touch or seek further understanding through experience or observation.

**When to Use:** When there is detailed information or a story to be communicated, dealing with one or more subjects, related to a specific site or area. The choice of media will depend, in part, on the most effective means of communicating with the visitor. For instance, a native story may best be told using audio, and told in the first person by a native.

### 4.2.1 Basic Interpretive Media Concept

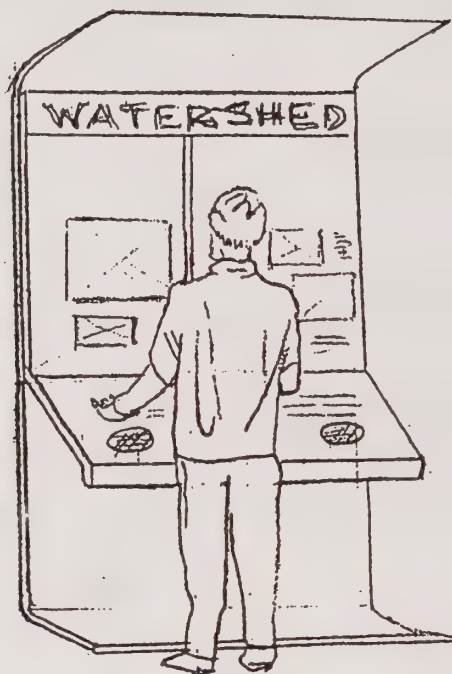
#### Description:

Dimensions:	5 ft. wide x 5 ft. high x 3 ft. deep
Support Structure:	3/4 inch steel plate folded into a base, vertical support and forward angled graphic surface
Substrate:	Concrete platform (rectangular pad 5 ft. x 3 ft.)
Graphic Substrate:	Lexan/Tempered Glass; second surface graphic
Colour:	Green/Earth tone/Natural color (Power coated)
Special Features:	Greenway Logo cut through center panel of vertical support.
Budget:	\$5,000 per unit



**4. Methods of Interpretation****4.2.2 Graphic and Sound Panel Unit Concept****Description:**

Dimensions:	6 ft. wide x 6 ft. high x 2 ft deep
Support Structure:	3/4 inch steel plate folded into a base, vertical support and forward angled overhang to protect from weather
Substrate:	Concrete platform (rectangular pad 6 ft. x 3 ft.)
Graphic Substrate:	Lexan/Tempered Glass; second surface graphic
Color:	Green/Earth tone/Natural color (Power coated)
Special Features:	Greenways Logo cut through the edge of the vertical support. Two button activated solid state sound units with fifteen second recordings
Budget:	\$12,000 per unit

**4.2.3 Video Unit Concept (not illustrated)****Description:**

Dimensions:	2 ft. wide x 6ft. high x 2 ft. deep
Support Structure:	Cylindrical FRP pipe with video housing, a surface mounted graphic panel and an overhanging cover to protect from weather
Substrate:	Concrete platform (circular pad 3 ft. x 3 ft.)
Graphic Substrate:	Lexan/Tempered Glass; second surface graphic
Colour:	Green/Earth tone/Natural color (Power coated)
Special Features:	12-14 inch monitor and video disc unit
Budget:	\$24,000 per unit

### 4.3 Multiple Viewing Apparatus

The Multiple Viewing Apparatus permits the viewer to scan a landscape, expand on a particular view, examine a distant landmark or feature. Through integrated interpretive features meaning is added to the experience. A simple application is to incorporate explanations of the features through text and graphic panels. A more advanced application is to include a variety of illustrations and graphic materials in the apparatus, which communicate the story being told, e.g., the same landscape as it appeared in the past and may appear in the future. The multiple viewing apparatus illustration menu may also include a range of subjects, focusing on particular features of the landscape and how the subjects interrelate in the landscape.

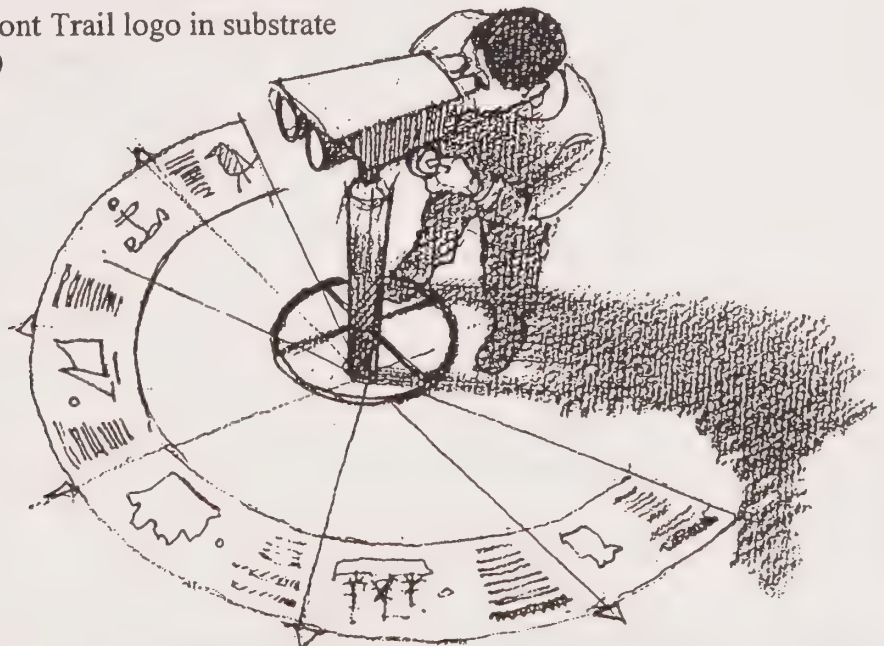
**When to Use:** When the landscape offers a diversity of views, features, subjects or development (past, present and future).

#### 4.3.1 “Compass of Meaning” Viewing Scope Concept

The “Compass of Meaning” is a combination structure and graphic element which encourages different views of the landscape which can be informed by information from a variety of disciplines and intellectual perspectives, i.e., history, technology, transportation, wildlife, culture.

#### Description:

Dimensions:	6 ft wide x 6 ft high x 6 ft deep
Support Structure:	Standard
Viewing Scope:	Standard viewing scope
Substrate:	Concrete platform
Graphic Materials:	Lexan graphics and text mounted in concrete platform
Colour:	Green/Earth tone/ Natural colour
Special Features:	Waterfront Trail logo in substrate
Budget:	\$20,000



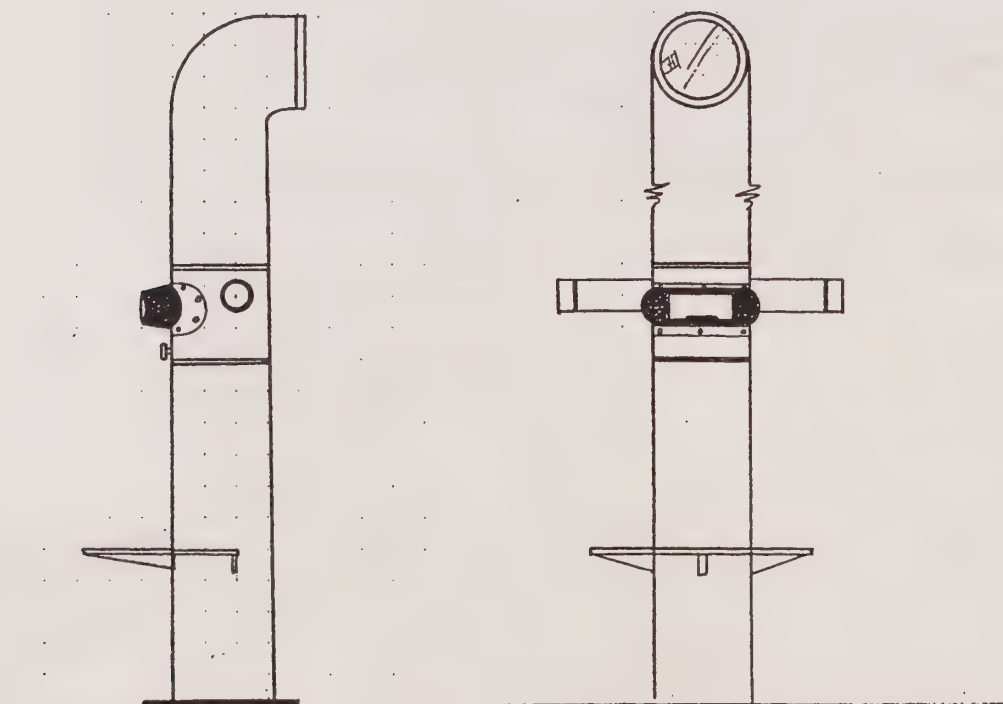


**4. Methods of Interpretation****4.3.2 Periscope Multiple Viewing Apparatus Concept**

Each structure is composed of a pair of multiple viewing apparatus, a central graphic panel and a ceiling cover to protect the site from weather.

**Description:****Optional**

Dimensions:	(Shelter) 12 ft wide x 8 ft high x 6 ft deep (Scope) 1 ft wide x 6 ft high x 2 ft deep
Support Structure:	Paired poles (box tube) vertical supports for a rolling curve perforated plate steel ceiling with an overhang to protect from weather. The Ceiling could be covered with colored or clear Lexan to permit some light but no water. Two light bars will illuminate the structure at night.
Viewing Apparatus:	A steel cylinder with a viewing port, handles, a view adjustment knob, a step-up base surface and a periscope top.
Substrate:	Concrete platform (rectangular pad 14 ft x 7 ft)
Graphic Substrate:	Lexan/Tempered Glass; second surface graphic
Colour:	Green/Earth tone/Natural color
Additional Features:	Waterfront Trail Logo cut through the edge of the vertical support.
Budget:	\$40,000 per unit



## **4.4 Commemorative Features**

Commemorative features, such as monuments, memorials or plantings at designated locations may be used to honour significant locations, or communicate concepts (such as is being done through the Peace Garden movement). Commemorative features may appropriately be used to celebrate individuals or group contributions to the environment.

***When to Use:*** To honour ideas or achievements of significance in terms of use or restoration of the Lake Ontario Waterfront.

### **4.4.1 Stone Benches/Concrete Bas Reliefs/Sign Structures, etc.**

**Description:**

Walkways and sculpted surface or rock forms are included in this style of treatment. Since commemorative features would incorporate several types of interpretive approach, from signage to structures and sculptures, it is difficult to ascribe design features without a specific site in mind. Therefore, it is suggested to allow a budget that will enable a “design build” approach.

Budget: \$50,000 per site.

### **4.4.2 Commemorative Plaque**

Bronze and gunmetal plaques commemorating specific items of interest along the Trail.

Two levels of detail could be used:

- a. Raised letter metal plaques
- b. Raised letter and sculpture plaques.

Budget: a. \$3,500 per site      b. \$5,000 per site

**4. Methods of Interpretation**

*Commemorative Feature Concept: Sculpted Rock*





## 4.5 Furniture, Landscaping and Design

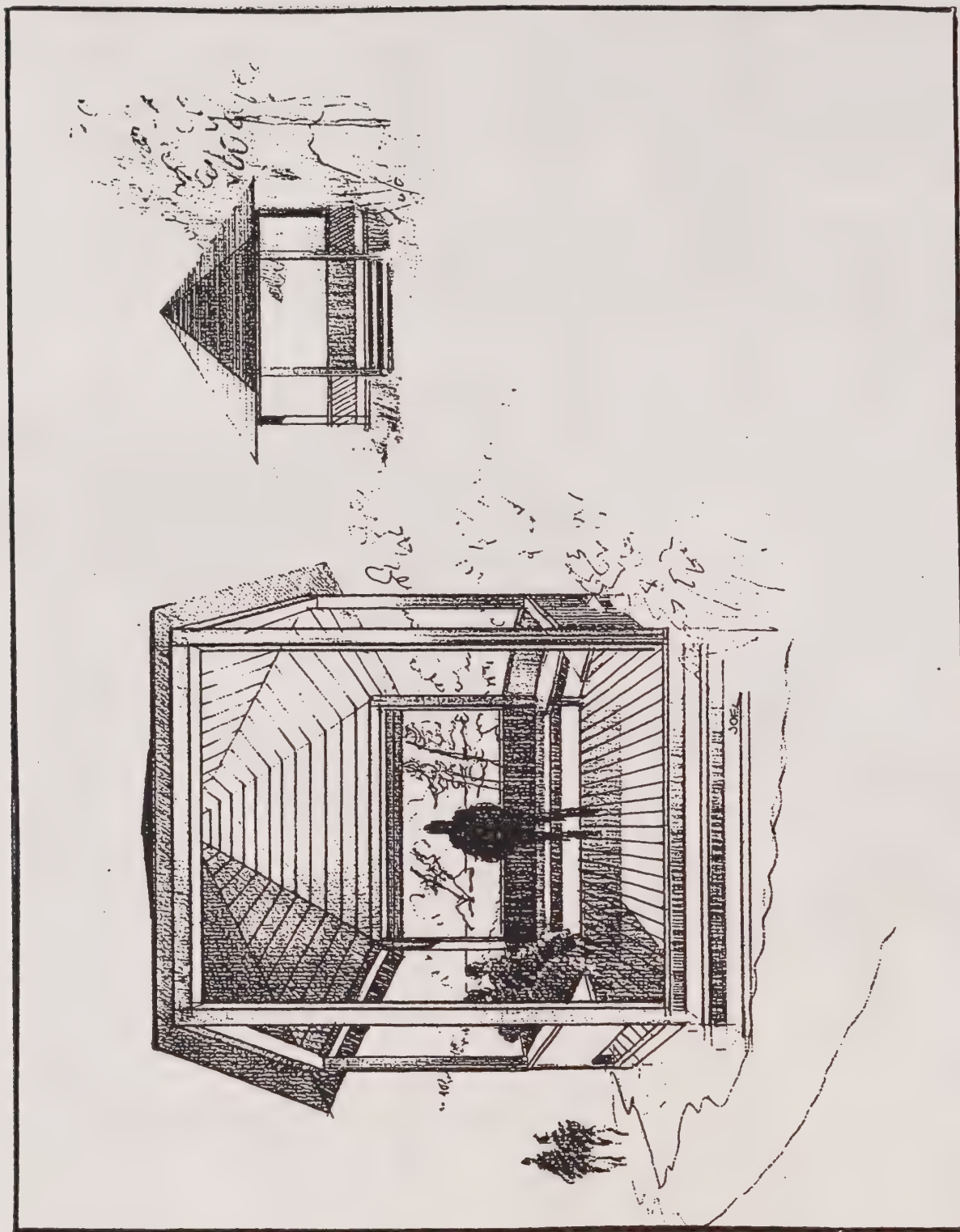
Landscaping may be used to interpret the themes and topics of the Interpretation Plan. Locating benches or seating proximate to the water, views or environments would provide opportunities for people to contemplate and experience the natural forces around them. Wateredge "viewing shelters" which afford people a protected place for viewing weather, water, or storms in different seasons, or wildlife undisturbed would provide non-intrusive interpretation opportunities. Other landscaping considerations may include plantings of original species or those that represent previous human activities.

***When to use:*** Depends on particular feature to be incorporated. Seating or shelters encourage contemplation of views, landscapes, features or experience of natural phenomenon. Seating or other landscaping may also be used to encourage assembly and identify meeting places.



4. Methods of Interpretation

*Furniture, Landscaping and Design: Viewing/Storm Shelter Concept*



## 4.6 Exhibits

Exhibits may be permanent, temporary or travelling and may be located in existing buildings or institutions along the Waterfront Trail or within the Greenway. Exhibits are a powerful method for communicating meanings especially when

- they are three-dimensional experiences and stimulate all the senses
- they are social experiences so ideas are explored through discussion
- they feature hands-on activities and are therefore fun and memorable.

Exhibits may be of any size but are of multiple panels, and include a range of interpretive materials -- text, illustrations, props, and potentially objects, specimens and advanced media. On a site where there may only be an archaeological remnant, the form of the structure and associated activities may be suggested through symbolic reconstruction.

Exhibits are ideally suited to treat multiple subjects and complex interrelationships, as well as encourage visitor participation through interactive activities. It is not necessary that the exhibit location be specifically associated with the topics being addressed (as in previous modes of interpretation) nor specifically be located on the Waterfront Trail. Indoor exhibits are also a means of attracting people year-round and during inclement weather. They provide a venue for the sale of Trail products and memberships.

***When to Use:*** To communicate complex subjects and their interrelationship. They should preferably be located where there is a facility to provide shelter, security, and accessibility.

Exhibits would incorporate several types of interpretive approaches. It is difficult to ascribe costing to this component until a design has been fixed. Depending on the specific site, it may be possible to use partial reconstruction of pre-existing structures, both housing and industrial. A combination of the other interpretive media, as well as a variety of interactive features, such as hands-on, flip-up signage, could also be used.

Touring interpretive trailers that could be sited along the trail and utilized by school groups and visitors could also be a part of this program. These trailer units could tour malls and other venues throughout the region.

Budget: \$50,000 - \$150,000 per unit



**4. Methods of Interpretation**

*Exhibit Concept*



## **4.7 Ecosheds**

Special temporary or seasonal structures located in both high and low traffic areas along the Waterfront Trail may also be the site of exhibits. The Ecoshed provides immediate, on-trail access to more complex interpretation not feasible in the other models of outdoor interpretation. Ecosheds could provide hands-on exhibits on environmental themes and they could offer space to member organizations to mount their own exhibitions on projects in their area. They may also serve multiple purposes, such as the site of washrooms, rental and retail outlets for trail products. Ecosheds have the advantage of enticing trail-users at the point and time of use with an immediate trail-associated impact.

*When to Use: In high traffic areas, where there are no other appropriate facilities for this scale of interpretation; or in low traffic areas that wish to attract more visitors. Could be used as a starting point for school programs and public tours.*

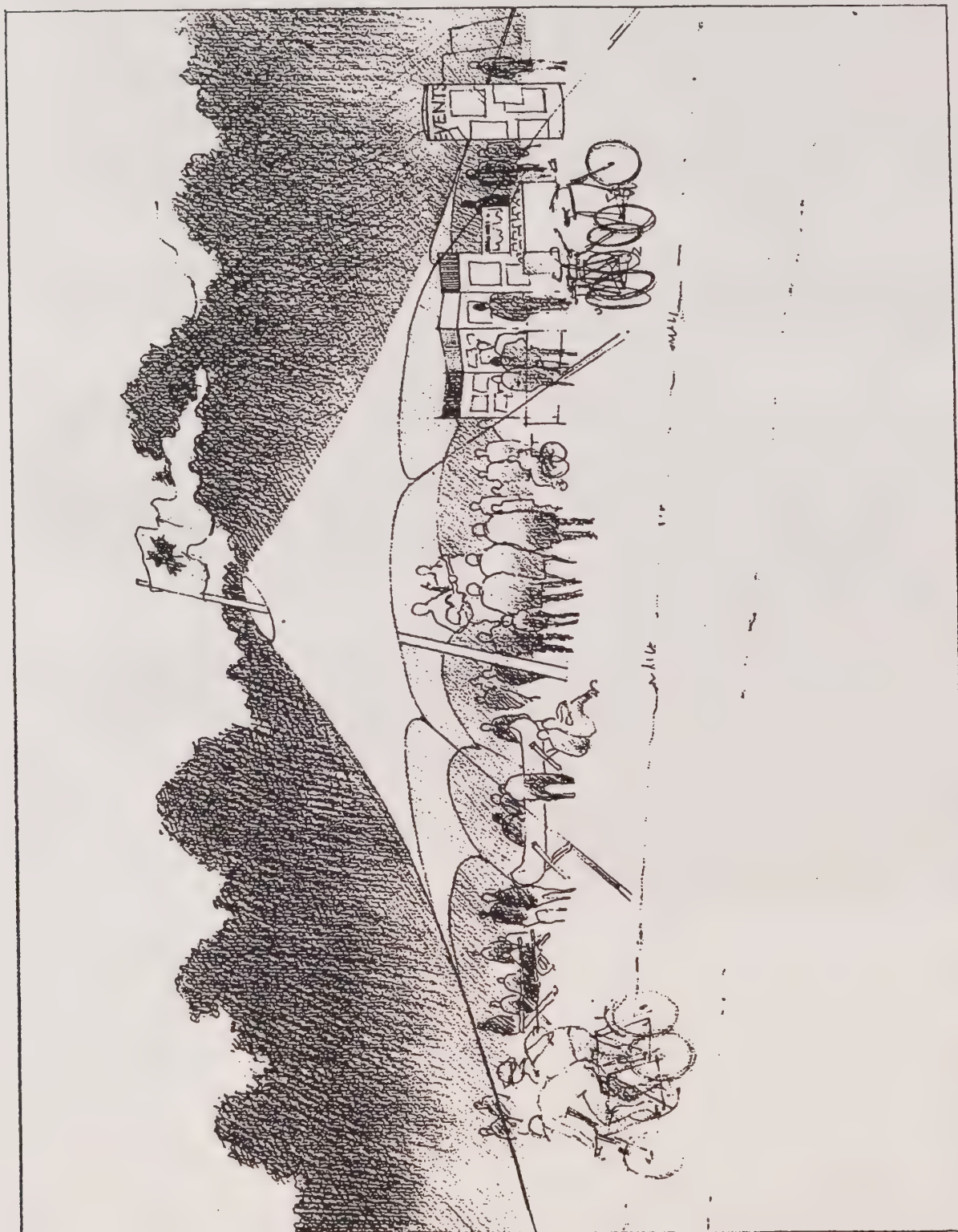
### **4.7.1 Concept Description**

This concept for the ecoshed presents a flexible, temporary structure for seasonal activities, services and interpretation. The structural components could be a combination of natural elements, easily moved and modifiable to permit a range of programs and performances. Services, such as toilets could be added as necessary.

Budget: \$200,000 per unit

**4. Methods of Interpretation**

*Ecoshed Concept*





## **4.8 Tours**

Tours of the Waterfront Trail or portions of it provide opportunities for in-situ interpretation, and may take various forms. Tours may be organized as:

- single or multiple topics linked across the length of the Waterfront Trail, such as the proposed Lilac Tour or
- nodal, regional or landscape unit experiences.

Tours may be offered in different formats, including:

- Guided tours, led by people knowledgeable in various aspects of natural or cultural heritage, offer an intimate and highly interactive form of interpretation which many people find very rewarding. Such tours may be offered by volunteer organizations, such as naturalist clubs or local heritage groups, or may be available through local or regional tour operators for a fee. Guided tours have the advantage of being able to respond immediately to the specific interests of the participants, and can be tailored to the needs of the specialist or generalist.
- Self-guided tours may also be offered in several forms, including pamphlets, guide books, or audio. Audio tours may be made available for purchase or rent in the form of cassettes (for portable cassette players), or more advanced forms, such as audio wands, which carry several hours of sound and may be keyed to sign posts or other interpretive treatments, or audio chips in fixed locations which broadcast in-situ.

Self-guided tours have the advantage of:

- being user-driven
- providing visitors with choices in how they wish to experience the Trail
- expanding the seasonal usage of the Trail
- not being weather dependent
- generating revenue.

***When to use:*** Guided tours are appropriate to fill in gaps where there is no interpretation or to enrich existing interpretation with detail most effectively communicated through human interaction; when knowledgeable volunteer guides are available to lead them and there is sufficient visitor interest. Guided tours may be more effectively associated with other special events when the number of visitors may be high, such as festivals, or seasonal opportunities such as bird migration. Self-guided tours will effectively link nodal points, provide additional activity or enrichments for the tourist or recreationist, e.g., cycling tour. Self-guided tours are appropriate when interpreted subjects or themes are linked over longer distances, or when site or other constraints do not permit other forms of interpretation.

**4. Methods of Interpretation**

*Landscape Feature for Tours*



*Illustration from Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy, 1995. Toronto: Waterfront Regeneration Trust.*

## 4.9 Public and School Programming

Public programming enriches the visitor's experience of the waterfront and contributes to the creation of new, contemporary meanings. There are already over 400 community-based events and festivals which take place in communities in addition to the extensive programming at Harbourfront Centre, Ontario Place and Exhibition Place. Many of these events have waterfront themes, such as boat/canoe races, regattas and fishing derbies. This Interpretation Plan presents a context for expanding the scope of such events, as well as developing new programming initiatives.

Public programming initiatives could be developed by municipalities, community groups, business, attractions operators and local or regional special interest groups (e.g., naturalists groups) and may be market driven -- developed to attract specific audiences and tourists. Types of programming may include:

- demonstrations of crafts and skills
- re-enactments
- festivals
- events and fairs
- games, sports and competitions
- lectures
- performance - plays, music
- visual arts.

With the introduction of the Common Curriculum by the Ministry of Education and Training there are some specific trends that present opportunities for developing waterfront programming for schools.

The Common Curriculum identifies learning outcomes and is holistic in its view. It provides for what is being referred to as "an integrated approach to learning." A key feature is its intent to provide for **all** students and their diversity and meet local needs. The Common Curriculum includes:

- emphasis on connections and relationships, among ideas, people and phenomena
- the presentation of values from different perspectives
- exploration of phenomena in their natural and social environments
- inquiry-oriented programs built on relevant problem solving activities
- integrated programming means the student will demonstrate, for example, an understanding of how history, geography and cultural forces have shaped the past and present and be able to apply this understanding in planning for the future
- commitment to the protection of the environment and ability to apply a global perspective



#### 4. Methods of Interpretation

- an understanding of the diversity of "systems" (environmental, social, economic, climatic, technological systems) and the relationship between human activity and environmental systems, including an understanding of themselves as individuals in these relationships
- in the area of mathematics, science and technology an understanding of the changes that new technology have brought about in the workplace.

Local school boards, curriculum advisors and teachers should be involved in the development of interpretation projects to advise on programming opportunities and needs appropriate to different grade levels. Educators can assist with interpretation content and developing auxiliary support materials. Teachers and students can contribute as researchers and volunteers in project development.



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## 5. Implementation



Illustration from Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy, 1995. Toronto: Waterfront Regeneration Trust





## 5. Implementation

This chapter recommends actions and steps to implement the Interpretation Plan over the next five years. It is presented in the following sections:

- 5.1 Implementation
- 5.2 Steps to Implementation
- 5.3 Initial Potential “Meaningful Places” Interpretation Projects
- 5.4 Design Briefs for Selected Interpretation Projects
- 5.5 Capital Costs

### 5.1 Implementation

The preceding chapters demonstrate the depth and scope of the interpretive opportunities present and emerging along the Waterfront Trail. To begin the implementation of the Plan we recommend the following actions be taken:

1. Promote awareness of the Interpretation Plan and participation in its implementation among potential partners and funders.
2. Develop a travelling exhibition which provides an introduction and orientation to the linking theme - CHANGE.
3. Identify and develop projects for implementation which meet evaluation criteria.

In Years 1-2:

- develop and evaluate up to five initial projects with a balanced distribution along the Trail
- ensure a balance between enhancement of existing interpretation programs along the waterfront and new initiatives
- emphasize Waterfront Trail interpretation with secondary emphasis on adjunct trails
- focus on natural history, aboriginal and restoration subjects in the development of new initiatives
- apply the full range of interpretation methods as appropriate

## **5. Implementation**

In Years 3-5:

- continue with interpretation project development
  - monitor and evaluate partnership management agreements for implemented projects
4. Integrate the Interpretation Plan into Trust strategies and operations and develop the organizational and support structure (staff, committees, budget) to ensure that Interpretation Plan is implemented.

### **5.2 Steps to Implementation**

In order to carry out the above actions the Trust should undertake the following steps:

#### **Step #1: Promote awareness of the Interpretation Plan and participation in its implementation among potential partners.**

1. Identify and consult with potential partners
- to discuss Interpretation Plan goals and strategies
  - to identify partnership issues (potential roles, opportunities and constraints)
  - to determine process for identifying and developing projects.

The Trust has developed an extensive network of partners through municipalities and provincial and community organizations. These potential partners can play a range of different roles in implementing the Interpretation Plan and are in different stages of being ready, willing and able to participate.

New and existing potential partners that the Trust should consider consulting directly include:

- community and specialized museums
- MCCR - Plaques Program
- Ontario Heritage Foundation
- provincial associations, i.e., Ontario Museum Association, Ontario Historical Society
- archives
- Local Architectural Conservancy Advisory Committees
- provincial parks
- naturalist groups
- municipal parks and recreation departments
- municipal heritage organizations
- institutions - e.g. Ontario Hydro
- libraries
- local school boards.

Appendix B is an Index of Museums, Galleries and Provincial Parks located with the Lake Ontario Greenway which are currently providing interpretation programs to the public. This Appendix identifies each institution, its location, interpretive themes and programming activities.

2. Develop a *program brochure* which describes and promotes the Interpretation Plan and identifies strategies and procedures for developing projects.

**Step #2 Develop a travelling exhibit which provides an introduction and orientation to the linking theme - CHANGE.**

This exhibit can then be borrowed by venues and supplemented by the borrower to provide a local focus. This exhibit has the advantage of providing up and running interpretation accessible to other partners with limited resources and provides an opportunity for "front end evaluation" to test public response and interest which will assist in developing larger scale permanent and temporary interpretation projects.

**Step #3 Identify and develop projects for implementation which meet evaluation criteria.**

1. Develop process for project proposal development and evaluation.
2. Determine the potential of the interpretation projects in Section 5.3 to be developed in the context of this Interpretation Plan.
3. Develop a consultation process to test specific project ideas with the public, tourism operators and school groups as part of the evaluation process.
4. Select projects for feasibility assessment and implementation.
5. Undertake detailed individual project planning, including:
  - develop/refine design brief and capital costs
  - select installation location
  - contract detailed design, production and installation.
6. Coordinate interpretation project openings and marketing.
7. Develop evaluation criteria and procedures.
8. Develop and maintain an inventory of interpretation projects within the Greenway.



## **5. Implementation**

**Step #4: Integrate the Interpretation Plan into Trust strategies and operations and develop the organizational and support structure (staff, committees, budget) to ensure that Interpretation Plan is implemented.**

1. The Interpretation Plan connects with other major initiatives of the Trust, including marketing, product development, public information (publications), sponsorship and volunteer programs. Implementation of interpretation projects should be coordinated with these initiatives to maximize opportunities.
2. Determine where in the Trust responsibility for the program will fall. At this time it is suggested that it be incorporated into the Awareness, Understanding and Participation Program.
3. Develop job and task descriptions and assign personnel.
4. Determine internal organizational links and potential project team members who will be involved in the identification and evaluation of potential projects. The interpretation projects have strong content messages which must be consistent with the specialized content goals of other Greenway strategies.
5. Monitor and evaluate Interpretation Plan implementation.
6. Identify funding opportunities and seek corporate sponsorship and grants.

### **5.3 Initial Potential “Meaningful Places” Interpretation Projects**

Across the waterfront there are numerous interpretation initiatives being considered -- a number are under development. These interpretation projects present an opportunity to develop the initial “meaningful places” and visibly communicate the goals of the waterfront regeneration strategy to a wider audience.

Based on consultations with the Trust and its partners ten potential “meaningful places” projects were identified. Preliminary assessment suggests that each project meets the Interpretation Plan’s goals and evaluation criteria. Projects were selected for their potential:

- to meet the thematic framework
- to include a diversity of subjects
- to represent a variety of interpretive strategies
- for partners ready, willing and able to participate
- for funding in the near future.

The ten interpretation projects which may be incorporated into the early phases of implementation of the Interpretation Plan are described below. Detailed design briefs for four selected projects, including capital costing, are in Section 5.4.

1. World Biosphere Reserve Interpretive Centre Red Hill Valley, Hamilton
2. Burlington Beachway, Burlington
3. Lakeview Thermal Generating Station, Mississauga
4. Rattray Marsh, Mississauga
5. Colonel Sam Smith Waterfront Park, Etobicoke
6. Humber River, Etobicoke
7. Toronto's Inner Harbour and Original Town of York
8. Don Valley Brickworks, Metro Toronto/East York
9. Second Marsh, Oshawa
10. Presqu'ile Provincial Park

<b>#1 Meaningful Place</b>	<b>World Biosphere Reserve Interpretive Centre, Red Hill Valley, Hamilton</b>
Storyline Concept:	The historical, present and future relationship between community, ecology and economy in Hamilton.
Subjects:	Aboriginal Presence and Perspectives European Contact and Transportation Physical Features Land Use and Land Quality Flora and Fauna Habitats Biological Diversity Natural and Encouraged Restoration
Location:	Interpretive centre to be located with access to communities in Hamilton as well as for on-Trail users and visitors arriving by public and private transportation.
Potential Interpretation Methods:	Interpretive Centre would incorporate: Interpretive media Exhibits Public and School Programs  Trail Interpretation would include: Identification Signage Interpretive Media Furniture, Landscaping & Design Tours

**5. Implementation**

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Opportunities and Partnerships:	The Province has committed funding to the cleanup of the Valley and the building of an Interpretive Centre. The partnership of regional and local government, community groups and the Waterfront Regeneration Trust is establishing a three pronged strategy for managed development and restoration of the Valley in the context of the regional strategic plan. This partnership will guide the development of the Interpretive Centre.
<b>#2 Meaningful Place:</b>	<b>Burlington Beachway</b>
Storyline Concept:	The dynamic of human presence and coastal processes in relation to this specific feature, the Beach and Sand Dunes.
Subjects:	Land use and quality Transportation Settlement patterns Leisure and recreation Natural features and processes Physical features Flora and Fauna Habitats Cultural Heritage
Views:	From the Beachway, north-east toward the City's waterfront, west to the Skyway bridge, east to the Lake.
Location:	Several locations are possible: associated with the Pump House, in an eco-pavilion erected on the Beachway or at "beach entry" points, yet to be determined, or at Joseph Brant Museum.  Interpretive signage has been erected at two points along the Trail, on the Beachway and at Spencer Smith Park.
Potential Interpretation Methods:	Identification Signage Interpretive Media Public Programming Eco Shed



Opportunities and Partnerships:	The City, Regional Municipality, Halton Region Conservation Authority, and other provincial and federal agencies are involved in the long-term development of Burlington Beach. A revised Master Plan has been approved. A call for proposals for developing the Brant Inn Node (the "elbow" between the Beachway and Spencer Smith Park) with a cultural and heritage theme, will be made in the late fall of 1995. As part of this study a design brief has been developed for an eco-pavilion (see Section 5.4.4). The Joseph Brant Museum, as part of the Burlington Museums, is developing a Master Plan and could likely provide research and other information resources. The Canada Centre for Inland Waters could also provide research and resources. In the longer-term exhibiting and programs may be provided by the Joseph Brant Museum, the HRCA, and other private, public and community groups.
<b>#3 Meaningful Place:</b>	<b>Lakeview Thermal Generating Station -- the Four Sisters, Mississauga</b>
Storyline Concept:	The role of electrical generation in human settlement and economic patterns and impact on the environment.
Subjects:	Resource industry Utilities/public works Settlement patterns Transportation Natural features and processes
Views:	Of the station, none of the Lake
Location:	Trail passes on north side of the station.
Potential Interpretation Methods:	Interpretive Media
Opportunities and Partnerships:	Ontario Hydro is aware of the opportunity and preliminary discussions have been held with representatives. There is an interest in a permanent outdoor installation, with the possibility of linking it to other generating stations along the Trail.

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**5. Implementation**

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**#4 Meaningful Place: Rattray Marsh, Mississauga**

**Storyline Concept:** A marsh is a dynamic and active system, which is also sensitive to activities that may interfere with it, such as human presence. The features of a marsh and how it works would be the focus of this storyline.

**Subjects:** Natural Features and Processes  
Physical Features  
Flora and Fauna  
Habitats  
BioDiversity  
Representative Ecosystems  
Parks and conservation  
Restoration

**Views:** Views of the Marsh from the boardwalk and two viewing platforms, Trail circumvents the knoll

**Location:** At entrances to the Trail boardwalk and along the boardwalk.

**Potential Interpretation Methods:** Interpretive Media  
Tours  
Identification Signage

**Opportunities and Partnerships:** Credit Valley Conservation Authority is working with the Rattray Protection Association and other naturalist groups to advance this project. A numbered sign post self-guided tour with a pamphlet was in place but is now in disrepair. There is interest in revitalizing this interpretation.

A Design Brief for an orientation sign is presented in Section 5.4.4.

**#5 Meaningful Place****Colonel Sam Smith Waterfront Park, Etobicoke**

Storyline Concept:	Nature can be part of the urban environment to the benefit of diverse habitats within the ecosystem and the people living nearby.
Subjects:	Natural Features and Processes Flora and Fauna Habitats Seasonality Representative Ecosystems Biodiversity Restoration
Views:	Shoreline mudflat Wetland pond Amphibian ponds Lake views along circumference of the park, dramatic ones of Toronto's skyline
Location:	Numerous locations including Intersection of Waterfront Trail and Park Interpretive Trail, throughout Park Interpretive Trail
Potential Interpretation Methods:	Identification Signage Interpretive Media Furniture, Landscaping and Design Tours Public and School Programming
Opportunities and Partnerships:	Metro Toronto and Region Conservation Authority is managing the development of the Waterfront Park environmental garden in partnership with Metro Toronto Parks Department, Canada Great Lakes Cleanup Fund and Ministry of Natural Resources. The Interpretive Trail is being funded/supported by Canada Trust, Citizens Concerned about the Future of the Etobicoke Waterfront, Metropolitan Toronto, Environment Canada's Great Lakes Cleanup Fund, MTRCA and WRT. A Design Brief for one aspect of this project is presented in Section 5.4.4.



**5. Implementation**

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<b>#6 Meaningful Place:</b>	<b>Mouth of the Humber River, Etobicoke/Toronto</b>
Storyline Concept:	Portrayal of the diversity of human presence in the area and the river system as a transportation route of cultural and economic significance.
Subjects:	Aboriginal presence and perspectives Aboriginal/Euro-Canadian contact Resource based industry Transportation Natural features and processes Physical features Flora and Fauna
Views:	Along the shore to the west, panorama of the Lake, up the river
Location:	Pedestrian Bridge (primary) River trail (secondary)
Potential Interpretation Methods:	Multiple Viewing Apparatus Interpretive Media Identification Signage
Opportunities and Partnerships:	Metro Toronto is developing interpretation for the bridge and has expressed an interest in developing additional media-based interpretation.
<b>#7 Meaningful Place:</b>	<b>Toronto's Inner Harbour</b>
Storyline Concept:	The evolution of Toronto's Inner Harbour as a powerful example of the interrelationship of natural and cultural systems.
Subjects:	Extensive possibilities
Views:	Numerous south across the Inner Harbour to the Toronto Islands and east to the Port Lands
Location:	Exhibit, interpretive media, programming at the relocated Marine Museum, Spadina Quay; identification signage, interpretive media or walking tours along original shoreline and original Town of York;
Potential Interpretation Methods:	Interpretive Media - Video Exhibit

Identification Signage  
Multiple Viewing Apparatus  
Tours  
Public Programming

**Opportunities  
and Partnerships:**

The Marine Museum, a Toronto Historical Board museum, will be relocating to Spadina Quay, with an exhibition and programming facility, in addition to boat building and the operation of the historic tug *Ned Hanlan*.

The THB has also developed detailed storylines to interpret *in situ* the original shoreline along Front Street and the original Town of York site to the east of the Harbour.

**#8 Meaningful Place:**

**Don Valley Brickworks, East York**

**Storyline Concept:**

The biodiversity of a river system and its features; how and why humans have exploited the resources and their impact; leading to the story of regeneration and remediation strategies.

**Subjects:**

Natural features and processes  
Physical features  
Flora and Fauna  
Natural and encouraged regeneration  
Resource-based industry  
Land use and quality  
Transportation

**Views:**

North shale face of the quarry. Regeneration strategy would likely create new, contained views.

**Location:**

Numerous within the 16 ha site

**Potential Interpretation  
Methods:**

Multiple Viewing Apparatus  
Interpretive Media  
Identification Signage  
Furniture, Landscaping and Design  
Exhibits  
Tours  
Public Programs

**Opportunities  
and Partnerships:**

Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, with other partners, is developing a Master Plan.

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**5. Implementation**

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**#9 Meaningful Place: Second Marsh Wildlife Area, Oshawa**

**Storyline Concept:** The process and players in action in the marsh. This is a dynamic environment which serves important ecological functions.

**Subjects:** Natural features and processes  
Physical features  
Climate and weather  
Flora and fauna  
Habitats  
Biodiversity  
Representative ecosystems  
Restoration  
Aboriginal presence  
Settlement patterns  
Parks and conservation

**Views:** Inward to the marsh, lake views from the barrier beach at south end of the marsh, of the marsh from viewing platforms

**Location:** Marsh trail and viewing platforms

**Potential Interpretation Methods:** Identification signage  
Interpretive Media  
Viewing Apparatus  
Furniture, Landscaping and Design  
Tours  
Public Programs

**Opportunities and Partnerships:** The City of Oshawa and the Second Marsh Committee is developing a trail, to open in the spring of 1995. The long-term goal is to open an interpretation centre.

A Design Brief for Interpretive Media is presented in Section 5.4.4.



**#10 Meaningful Place: Presqu'ile Provincial Park**

Storyline Concept:	Coastal processes created a unique physical feature and environment and affected the cultural and natural development of the area in unusual ways.
Subjects:	Aboriginal presence and perspectives Settlement patterns Natural features and processes Physical features Climate and weather Flora and fauna Habitats
Views:	Calf Pasture Point, from south shore
Location:	Park Interpretation Centre Points along Park trail Lighthouse keeper's house
Potential Interpretation Methods:	Multiple Viewing Apparatus Interpretive Media Tours Public Programs
Opportunities and Partnerships:	Presqu'ile Provincial Park operates an interpretive program and is in the process to developing an interpretation centre for exhibits. The Coordinator of Natural Heritage and Education Programs for Provincial Parks voiced a strong interest in discussing interpretive opportunities. The three provincial parks along the Greenway -- Bronte, Darlington and Presqu'ile -- all have interpretation programs and facilities and in the process of redeveloping their interpretation programs.

## 5.4 Design Briefs for Selected Interpretation Projects

Based on further consultation with the Waterfront Regeneration Trust and project leaders, four of the above projects with the potential for implementation during the initial phase of the Waterfront Trail were selected for the development of Design Briefs. The detailed Design Briefs are located in section 5.4.4.

## **5. Implementation**

The four projects selected were:

1. Burlington Beach eco-pavilion, in partnership with the Municipality of Halton Region, City of Burlington and the Halton Region Conservation Authority.
2. Rattray Marsh, in partnership with the Credit Valley Conservation Authority, Rattray Protection Association and other community organizations.
3. Colonel Sam Smith Waterfront Park, in partnership with Metro Toronto Region Conservation Authority, Metro Toronto, federal and provincial interests, corporations and community organizations.
4. Second Marsh, in partnership with the City of Oshawa, Second Marsh Citizens Committee and other community organizations.

The four design briefs were developed in consultation with the project partners and/or managers, based on a site visit and review of background materials by the consultants and reviewed by representatives of the managing organization.

### **5.4.1 Purpose of a Design Brief**

A Design Brief forms the foundation of the Request For Proposals for design development of a specific interpretation structure, whether it is a sign, talking bench or other method of communication. The design may be developed “in-house” by the sponsoring organization or contracted out; similarly the fabrication and installation of the interpretation may be done “in-house” or contracted out.

The selection of messages, content and graphics material, writing of text, and project management is undertaken parallel to or prior to the actual design.

### **5.4.2 Contents of the Design Brief**

#### **1. *Who: The Participants***

Explain:

- Nature of the project initiators, history and mandate
- Potential partners in the project

**2. *What: The Experience***

Describe:

- The visitor/user experience of the interpretation
- Important details of how the experience works, e.g., what is going on in any narrative or visual accounts.
- The budget available for creating the project -- based on Class C capital costs (capital costs to plus/minus 15%)

**3. *Why: The Need and Function of the Project***

Outline:

- Purpose of the project
- Objectives
- Users and audiences
- Main Messages

**4. *Where: The Site and Community***

Describe:

- Location of the project
- Special Features of the site and/or community

**5. *When: Schedule***

Detail:

- Schedule for the project
- Schedule for supplier selection process

**5.4.3 Implementing an Interpretation Project**

There are several stages to implementing an interpretation project such as proposed here. The following steps are involved:

1. Review and Approval of the Design Concept Brief by all appropriate representatives of the project.
2. Distribution of a Request for Proposals document (RFP) to potential suppliers. The approved Design Concept Brief should be prepared as an RFP (including the budget and desired time table) and sent to suppliers to bid on the design, fabrication and installation of the exhibit.



## **5. Implementation**

Appropriate suppliers will likely include design and fabrication capabilities. Some fabrication houses will be able to provide all services in-house while design firms may team up with outside fabricators as partners or subcontractors.

Depending on the time table and degree of client involvement in the process, the project could also be broken down into two competitions -- one for the selection of design and programming services and the other for fabrication and production services. With this approach, the first RFP will be distributed to design suppliers, and the second to fabrication houses.

The client should also decide whether additional research and scripting needs are required for the project or whether they will be able to provide the content for the interpretation in-house. If outside research and writing is needed, then the fees for these services will be greater.

3. **Select Design or Design-Fabrication Suppliers.** Set up Start-Up Meeting, establish project protocol and re-confirm schedule and budget. This will establish who, how and when the subsequent work stages are carried out.
4. **Research, Scripting and Sourcing.** Here the content of the exhibit is determined -- from information, graphics, maps, specimens and any special production needs. This may be done "in-house" or contracted out. Terms of reference and budget will need to be established.
5. **Design Concept.** The designer will then integrate the results of the research and script to create a preliminary design for the exhibit. The Design Concept will be reviewed by the client and revised accordingly.

Representatives of the architectural and engineering project should also be consulted to ensure that the Design Concept can be supported by the systems and physical structure of the eco-Pavilion.

6. **Detailed Design.** Based on the client's comments, the Design Concept for the exhibit is developed into detailed drawings, elevations and colour visuals -- making use of all text, visual and specimen requirements. Detailed design drawings are then reviewed, approved and signed-off by the client.

If the design and fabrication services are contracted separately then a competition with the selection of fabrication services must be conducted -- the RFP for this competition should include the Detailed Design drawings.

7. Fabrication and Installation. If a separate fabrication contract is issued then a fabrication start-up meeting must be held which establishes project protocol and re-confirms schedule and budget. This will establish who, how and when the subsequent work stages are carried out.

Using the signed-off design drawings, the exhibit is then manufactured and installed. The client should anticipate reviewing the interpretative exhibits and media at the warehouse before installation to ensure that all details and requirements have been included and addressed.

#### **5.4.4 Four Design Briefs for Selected Interpretation Projects**





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**Interpretation Project  
Design Brief**

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# **Burlington Beach Waterfront Park and Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail Interpretation Plan**

**DRAFT**

**May 1996**



## **Interpretation Project Design Brief**

# **Burlington Beach Waterfront Park and Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail Interpretation Plan**

## **I. The Context**

The Lake Ontario Trail has been created in partnership with the Waterfront Regeneration Trust (WRT), municipalities, conservation authorities, corporations, private landowners, local residents and others.

The Trail is a continuous pathway from Hamilton to the Trent River; a significant portion of the Trail is next to the waterfront utilizing existing or new pedestrian pathways or roadside right of ways. The Trail connects a significant amount of greenspace and protected natural habitats and encompasses significant natural and cultural heritage features, as well as restoration and remediation initiatives for protection of the shoreline and reclamation of the land for new uses.

## **II. The Trail Experience**

What ideas and experiences will people encounter on the Waterfront Trail?

The Waterfront Trail will be for the use of residents and visitors who may choose to experience it on foot, bicycles and in-line skates and other modes. The Trail is not just a "hike and bike" trail, but an attraction which offers experiences and meaningful places linked to the natural and cultural resources that exist along the North Shore of Lake Ontario.

### **The Waterfront Trail Interpretation Plan:**

The Waterfront Trail Interpretation Plan provides an interpretation strategy to enhance waterfront uses and encourage visitation by adding meaning, understanding and enjoyment to waterfront experiences through the identification of meaningful places.

There are nine guiding principles: Clean, Green, Connected, Open, Accessible, Useable, Diverse, Affordable, Attractive.



**Interpretation Project - Design Brief**

The Plan's Goals are:

1. To create understanding of, and support for, the ecosystem approach to planning and managing the Lake Ontario Waterfront.
2. To identify the historic and contemporary features, events, relationships and patterns of the natural and cultural environments and communicate their inter-relationship and value.
3. To encourage and facilitate research, preservation and interpretation of places of historical cultural, natural and technological interest by the many agencies, jurisdictions, and voluntary and business organizations along the North shore of Lake Ontario.
4. To communicate the role of the WRT and its partners in preserving the natural and cultural environment and facilitating the planning and management of the Lake Ontario Greenway.

**Central Linking Theme:**

The central theme which will link interpretation along the Waterfront Trail is:

**Change: Past, Present and Future**

This theme focuses on the temporal within the specific geographic context of the Lake Ontario Bioregion, a unique combination of interdependent features.

### **III. Burlington Beach Waterfront Park Interpretation Project**

**1. *What is the location of the interpretation project?***

Burlington Beach Waterfront Park includes 40 hectares of park and 3.1 kilometers of Lake Ontario shoreline. It involves Beachway Park, which runs north from the Burlington Canal on the east side of the QEW Highway and Spencer Smith Park adjacent to the downtown area in Burlington. Halton Region designated this area a Regional Waterfront Park within the Greenlands System. As part of this system and the proposed development of the Waterfront Park the objectives are to increase public access to the waterfront, protect and preserve the waterfront and encourage opportunities for recreation and economic activities.

The Regional Municipality of Halton, City of Burlington and Halton Region Conservation Authority are primary stewards of the Park, and federal and provincial agencies are also major stakeholders.

The interpretation project would be within Beachway Park. The following photographs illustrate the site.











## 2. *What are the Special Features of the Site and Community?*

Burlington Beach is a natural formation, created by the dynamics of Lake Ontario. The original beach environment, which was composed of several distinct elements (lake, beach, primary dune, trough, inland dune, back dune bayshore and bay) has been severely impacted by human activity, resulting in the loss of vegetation and interior formations and pollution. The west side of the Beach is dominated by a number of industrial uses/activities, the hydro high tension lines and the Burlington Skyway.

Although the Beach's natural environment is substantially degraded it does contain over 200 plant species, 19 of which are designated as regionally rare, is a resting spot for migratory birds, and at the end of the canal pier is potentially one of the best lake trout spawning beds in Lake Ontario.

Historically Burlington Beach has served as a transportation corridor and service area as well as a major recreational resource. Freehold cottages still stand on the beach, although in the long-term these lands are expected to be converted to public ownership.

The *Burlington Beach Waterfront Park Master Plan* calls for recreational development of Beachway Park which will increase activity, usefulness and aesthetics of the Beach, while protecting the sensitive dunes. Planned initiatives include:

- service pavilions
- activity nodes
- Waterfront Trail which links the Beach with Spencer Smith Park
- raised wooden pathways to provide access over the dunes from parking lots and
- a Great Lakes Science Centre at the north end of Beachway.

## 3. *What is the need for and function of the Interpretation Project?*

### Eco-Pavilion Project

The interpretation project is a pavilion structure or “eco-shed”, which will provide amenities and interpretive opportunities.

The Beachway Plan calls for pavilions which “will assist in encouraging and directing activity” and “provide conveniences presently missing from the beach.”

The Eco-Pavilion will be located near the historic Pump House (see photographs above) where the supervised swimming area is located.

**Interpretation Project - Design Brief**

**4. *What is the use and experience of the Interpretation Project?***

The eco-pavilion is intended to be inexpensive, seasonal and casual, and become a focal point for visitors to the Beachway. As a "basic service" amenity pavilion it would offer:

- a washroom/change room
- outdoor shower
- drinking fountain
- garbage can
- didactic interpretation.

The purpose of the interpretation is to introduce visitors to:

- the beach environment (formation, features, vegetation and wildlife communities)
- stewardship and remediation strategies to ensure that the beach is sustained
- "beach friendly" behaviour needed to protect it.

**5. *How does the experience work?***

The Eco-Pavilion will combine amenities and educational interpretation to:

- Make visitors more aware of the history and nature of Burlington Beach environment.
- Use this insight and service to direct behavior on the beach.
- Suggest attitudes and activities in the near and long-term future that promote the stewardship and responsible development of the area.

In addition to the amenities and services, the Eco-Pavilion will house a limited range of attractive but sturdy exhibit elements for interpreting the history, nature and uses of the Beach such as:

- Didactic exhibits with text, graphics and some specimens.
- Banners and super-graphics.
- Provision for informative structures or interpretative sculptures.
- Simple hands-on exhibits such as flip panels and touch boxes.
- Maps and trail locators.
- Hard-wired sound byte players with sound cones.
- Provision for AV players, interactive computer and special case displays to be placed in the Pavilion on a daily temporary basis.
- Provision for the sale and rental of interpretative materials such as audio players, maps and booklets.

Some of the exhibitry will be placed in the Eco-Pavilion on a permanent basis. Some will be there on a seasonal basis. Some items, such as video disk players and cases with rare or sensitive artifacts can only be put in place under supervised conditions and must be removed for secure storage on a daily basis.

**6. *Who are the users?***

Visitors will be of all ages, interests, abilities and with different languages, literacy levels and knowledge about nature. Visitors will be on the Beach primarily for recreational purposes, but will also include Waterfront Trail users passing by. There will come as individuals, in social groups, and possibly as educational parties (e.g., school tours). The ecoshed pavilion is to be physically accessible for all users.

**7. *What is the budget for the interpretation project?***

The budget range for the Eco-Pavilion is estimated at \$150,000 to \$250,000. The total budget need will depend on:

- the extent and complexity of the service components to be provides such as washrooms, showers, plumbing, permanent structures.
- the content and complexity of the interpretative exhibitry. There is some flexibility as to how many, and what type of exhibits and media, need to be included in the Interpretation project at this time; eg. extend of banners, need for sculptural elements, whether special AV or interactive programs and hardware are to be produced at this time.

**8. *What is the time table for the interpretation project?***

1. Review and approval of the Interpretation Concept Brief - by all appropriate representatives of the project.
2. Distribution of a Request for Proposals document (RFP) to potential suppliers. The approved Interpretation Concept Brief should be prepared as an RFP (including the budget and desired time table) and sent to suppliers to bid on the design, fabrication and installation of the exhibit.

Appropriate suppliers will likely include design and fabrication capabilities. Some fabrication houses will be able to provide all services in-house while design firms may team up with outside fabricators as partners or subcontractors.



**Interpretation Project - Design Brief**

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Depending on the time table and degree of client involvement in the process, the project could also be broken down into two competitions -- one for the selection of design and programming services and the other for fabrication and production services. With this approach, the first RFP will be distributed to design suppliers, and the second to fabrication houses.

The client should also decide whether additional research and scripting needs are required for the project or whether they will be able to provide the content for the interpretation in-house. If outside research and writing is needed, then the fees for these services will be greater.

3. Coordinate with the Architectural and Engineering Project. The timetable and budget for the development of interpretative exhibits should be coordinated with the architectural and engineering work necessary for the erection of the Eco-Pavilion structure and installation of the support system for all amenities.
4. Select Design or Design-Fabrication Suppliers. Set up Start-Up Meeting, establish project protocol and re-confirm schedule and budget. This will establish who, how and when the subsequent work stages are carried out.
5. Research, Scripting and Sourcing. Here the content of the exhibit is determined -- from information, graphics, maps, specimens and any special production needs.
6. Design Concept. The designer will then integrate the results of the research and script to create a preliminary design for the exhibit. The Design Concept will be reviewed by the client and revised accordingly.

Representatives of the architectural and engineering project should also be consulted to ensure that the Design Concept can be supported by the systems and physical structure of the Eco-Pavilion.

7. Detailed Design. Based on the client's comments, the Design Concept for the exhibit is developed into detailed drawings, elevations and colour visuals -- making use of all text, visual and specimen requirements. Detailed design drawings are then reviewed, approved and signed-off by the client.

If the design and fabrication services are contracted separately then a competition with the selection of fabrication services must be conducted -- the RFP for this competition should include the Detailed Design drawings.

Representatives of the architectural and engineering project should also be consulted to ensure that the Design Concept can be supported by the systems and physical structure of the Eco-Pavilion.

8. Fabrication and Installation.

If a separate fabrication contract is issued then a fabrication start-up meeting must be held which establishes project protocol and re-confirms schedule and budget. This will establish who, how and when the subsequent work stages are carried out.

Using the signed-off design drawings, the exhibit is then manufactured and installed. The client should anticipate reviewing the interpretative exhibits and media at the warehouse before installation to ensure that all details and requirements have been included and addressed.





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**Interpretation Project  
Design Brief**

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**Rattray Marsh and  
Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail**

**April 1995**



## Interpretation Project Design Brief

# Rattray Marsh and Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail

## I. The Context

### 1. *What is the Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail?*

The Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail has been created in partnership with the Waterfront Regeneration Trust (WRT), municipalities, conservation authorities, corporations, private landowners, local residents and others.

The Trail is a continuous pathway from Burlington to the Trent River; a significant portion of the Trail is next to the waterfront utilizing existing or new pedestrian pathways or roadside right of ways. The Trail connects a significant amount of greenspace and protected natural habitats and encompasses significant natural and cultural heritage features, as well as restoration and remediation initiatives for the protection of the shoreline and reclamation of the land for new uses.

## II. The Trail Experience

### 2. *What ideas and experiences will people encounter on the Waterfront Trail?*

The Waterfront Trail will be for the use of residents and visitors who may choose to experience it on foot, bicycles and in-line skates and other modes. The Trail is not just a "hike and bike" trail, but an attraction which offers experiences and meaningful places linked to the natural and cultural resources that exist along the north shore of Lake Ontario.

## The Interpretation Plan:

The interpretation Plan provides an interpretation strategy to enhance waterfront uses and encourage visitation by adding meaning, understanding and enjoyment to waterfront experiences through the identification of meaningful places.

There are nine guiding principles: Clean, Green, Connected, Open, Accessible, Useable, Diverse, Affordable, Attractive.



**Interpretation Plan - Project Design Brief**

The Plan's Goals are:

- To create understanding of, and support for, the ecosystem approach to planning and managing the Lake Ontario Waterfront.
- To identify the historic and contemporary features, events, relationships and patterns of the natural and cultural environments and communicate their inter-relationship and value.
- To encourage and facilitate research, preservation and interpretation of places of historical cultural, natural and technological interest by the many agencies, jurisdictions, and voluntary and business organizations along the north shore of Lake Ontario.
- To communicate the role of the WRT and its partners in preserving the natural and cultural environment and facilitating the planning and management of the Lake Ontario Greenway.

**Central Theme:**

The central theme which will link interpretation along the Waterfront Trail is:

**Change: Past, Present and Future**

This theme focuses on the temporal within the specific geographic context of the Lake Ontario bioregion, a unique combination of interdependent features.

### **III. Rattray Marsh Project**

**3. *What is the location of the interpretation project?***

Rattray Marsh, Mississauga

Rattray Marsh Conservation Area is managed by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority (CVCA). It is an Environmentally Significant Area and the last remaining lakefront marsh between Toronto and Burlington.

Rattray Marsh is in the City of Mississauga, south of Dundas Street, at the mouth of Sheridan Creek, approximately 1.k km west of the Credit River.

**4. *What are the special features of the site and community?***

The 39-hectare conservation area contains diverse habitats of lakefront, marsh meadow and upland forest with provincially and regionally rare plant species and provides refuge for over two hundred species of birds. Over 400 plant species are present, 26 species of mammals, 18 species of reptiles and amphibians and 11 species of fish. The Marsh is a Class 2 provincially significant wetland, recognized as an Environmentally Significant Area by the CVCA and an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

There are several important geological and habitat features within the Marsh including:

- A knoll, formed by an ancient stream, which provides habitat for a range of plant species in varying microclimates.
- A shingle bar, an accumulation of shale at the mouth of the creek, which creates the marsh by damming the creek. The shingle bar is washed out when the marsh water level exceeds that of the lake by one meter, draining the marsh, which then regenerates.
- Sheriden Creek, which has changed over time as a result of urban development along its watershed.

The Marsh itself is surrounded by residential properties on all sides. There are several entry points to Rattray, from residential streets and the neighbouring Jack Darling Park. The Waterfront Trail transects the Conservation Area along the edge of the Marsh, and there is a network of interior trails within the Conservation Area.

Local residents formed the Rattray Protection Association in 1979, following years of threat to the Marsh by residential development. Working together the RPA, the CVCA and the City of Mississauga saved the Marsh from further destruction and continue to protect and maintain the Marsh. Other citizen groups involved in the preservation and interpretation of Rattray Marsh include the South Peel Naturalist Club, Owenwood Residents Association and Meadowood/Rattray Ratepayers.

**5. *What is the need for and function of the project?***

The goal of the CVCA is to protect the Rattray Marsh Conservation Area and to offer sustainable natural heritage appreciation and outdoor recreational opportunities to its visitors.

The CVCA has three core objectives in its management plan for the Conservation Area:

1. To protect the Marsh, vegetative and upland forest communities.
2. To provide facilities and programs which will encourage visitors to explore, interpret and appreciate the significant life science features of the area.
3. To provide visitors with safe, high quality, year-round hiking and walking opportunities.

The present interpretation consists of an orientation sign located where the Waterfront Trail intersects interior Marsh Trails near the Bexhill Drive entrance and a trail guide (pamphlet with descriptions for 20 stations, identified by numbered posts) developed by the Rattray Protection Association. The RPA also conducts guided tours of the area.

The impact of visitors on the Conservation Area has been pronounced as an informal and indiscriminate network of pathways used by pedestrians and cyclists, resulting in significant habitat degradation.

The launch project is needed to enhance existing preservation and interpretation initiatives, building a more informal sense of community stewardship and responsibility towards the area. Stewardship was identified as a set of values that would ensure that increased public access to the area contributes to its health and growth rather than its degeneration

The primary objectives of the Marsh's interpretation are to:

- To identify and increase understanding of the existing habitats, vegetative communities and species, and their inter-relationship.
- To create awareness of the sensitive and fragile nature of the Marsh area and the need for protection.



Main messages of the interpretation are:

- Protecting the Marsh is everyone's responsibility and depends on how people choose to interact with it
- Marsh habitats change as a result of natural succession and as a result of human behaviours
- The Marsh offers much for everyone to enjoy if approached with sensitivity.

**6. *What is the use and experience of the project?***

The project is a new orientation sign to be located where the Waterfront Trail intersects with the Rattray Conservation Area main interior trail leading to the knoll. At this point there is also a grade level lookout/layby platform.

**7. *How does the experience work?***

The Waterfront Trail enters the Conservation Area from the east through Jack Darling Park and traverses the northern edge of the Marsh; from the west it enters through a residential neighbourhood. The CVCA has designated Main Interior and Secondary trails, a combination of pathways and boardwalk. For the most part, the interior trails have barriers to regulate access to the marsh lands at strategic locations. There is a look out platform on the south side of the knoll looking over the Marsh.

The new orientation sign will use improved graphic design and presentation techniques to help visitors better prepare, plan and appreciate their time in Rattray. The significance of the Marsh as a well as the contributions of those who have worked to protect the Marsh will be communicated. User information will be presented in the form of "stewardship messages" that instill a sense of responsibility as a means of directing activity in the Marsh.

**8. *Who are the users of the project?***

Visitors will be of all ages, interests, abilities and with different languages, literacy levels and knowledge about nature. Visitors will be at Rattray for different reasons and lengths of time. There will come as individuals, in social groups or educational parties (e.g., school tours). Interpretation is to be physically and intellectually accessible.

**Interpretation Plan - Project Design Brief**

**9.     *What is the budget for the project?***

Based on Class C capital costs the budget for the orientation sign is \$5,000 to \$7,000.

**10.    *What is the time table for the project?***

- development of concept design (2-4 weeks)
- adaptation of these launch project criteria as a terms of reference for a request for proposals (2-4 weeks)
- supplier selection based on responses to the request for proposals. Funding for signage production and installation should also be secured at this time (8-16 weeks)
- fabrication and installation of signage (16-24 weeks)

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**Interpretation Project  
Design Brief**

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**Col. Sam Smith Waterfront Park and  
Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail**

**April 1995**





## **Interpretation Project Design Brief**

# **Col. Sam Smith Waterfront Park and Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail**

## **I. The Context**

### **1. *What is the Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail?***

The Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail has been created in partnership with the Waterfront Regeneration Trust (WRT), municipalities, conservation authorities, corporations, private landowners, local residents and others.

The Trail is a continuous pathway from Burlington to the Trent River; a significant portion of the Trail is next to the waterfront utilizing existing or new pedestrian pathways or roadside right of ways. The Trail connects a significant amount of greenspace and protected natural habitats and encompasses significant natural and cultural heritage features, as well as restoration and remediation initiatives for protection of the shoreline and reclamation of the land for new uses.

## **II. The Trail Experience**

### **2. *What ideas and experiences will people encounter on the Waterfront Trail?***

The Waterfront Trail will be for the use of residents and visitors who may choose to experience it on foot, bicycles and in-line skates and other modes. The Trail is not just a "hike and bike" trail, but an attraction which offers experiences and meaningful places linked to the natural and cultural resources that exist along the North Shore of Lake Ontario.

## **The Interpretation Plan:**

The interpretation Plan provides an interpretation strategy to enhance waterfront uses and encourage visitation by adding meaning, understanding and enjoyment to waterfront experiences through the identification of meaningful places.

## **Interpretation Plan - Project Design Brief**

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There are nine guiding principles: Clean, Green, Connected, Open, Accessible, Useable, Diverse, Affordable, Attractive.

The Plan's Goals are:

- To create understanding of, and support for, the ecosystem approach to planning and managing the Lake Ontario Waterfront.
- To identify the historic and contemporary features, events, relationships and patterns of the natural and cultural environments and communicate their inter-relationship and value.
- To encourage and facilitate research, preservation and interpretation of places of historical cultural, natural and technological interest by the many agencies, jurisdictions, and voluntary and business organizations along the north shore of Lake Ontario.
- To communicate the role of the Trust and its partners in preserving the natural and cultural environment and facilitating the planning and management of the Lake Ontario Greenway.

### **Central Theme:**

The central theme which will link interpretation along the Waterfront Trail is:

#### **Change: Past, Present and Future**

This theme focuses on the temporal with the specific geographic context of the Lake Ontario Waterfront, a combination of interdependent features.

## **III. Interpretation Project - Colonel Sam Smith Waterfront Park**

### **3. *What is the location of the interpretation project?***

Col. Sam Smith Waterfront Park

Col. Sam Smith Waterfront Park is a lake-fill park being developed by Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (MTRCA) as an "environmental garden" or ecosystem demonstration project. An interpretative trail system is being developed as part of this initiative.



The Park is located at the foot of Kipling Avenue on the Etobicoke waterfront, south of the former Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital. The Col. Sam Smith Park trail will intersect the Waterfront Trail, which traverses south of the former hospital grounds, at two or more points.

**4. *What are the special features of the site and community?***

The Park is being developed by MTRCA, but will be maintained by the Metropolitan Toronto Parks Department. Other partners in the project include the Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MOEE), Canada Great Lakes Cleanup Fund and Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR). The interpretative trail system is funded and supported by Canada Trust, Citizens Concerned About the Future of the Etobicoke Waterfront (CCFEW), Metropolitan Toronto, Environment Canada's Great Lakes Cleanup Fund, MTRCA and the province.

The Park has several major components; a boat basin with an associated building and parking lot, and the environmental garden, which will consist of naturalized and demonstration habitats:

- shoreline mudflat for shorebirds in the boat basin
- amphibian ponds
- turtle nesting
- two garter snake hibernacula
- wetland pond (fish habitat)

The habitats will be connected by a trail with interpretation located at selected points. The Park is being planted to create habitats to maintain and encourage plant and animal life and will be maintained through naturalization.

**5. *What is the need for and function of the project?***

The primary goal for the Park's interpretative program is to provide visitors with the opportunity to learn more about their natural environment, specifically about fish and wildlife habitats.

The major themes will be to convey that nature exists in the city; and that these habitats are beneficial to both people and wildlife.

Objectives:

- To identify and increase understanding of the existing habitat, vegetative communities and species, and their inter-relationships.

**Interpretation Plan - Project Design Brief**

- To create awareness of the sensitive and fragile nature of the Natural Habitat Area and the need for protection.

**Main Messages:**

- Ecosystem interaction -- Each small plant, animal or rock contributes to the whole natural habitat area, which in turn contributes to the Lake Ontario ecosystem and the Great Lakes ecosystem.
- Natural succession -- Habitats change as a result of natural succession and as a result of human behaviour.
- Fragile habitats -- Protecting and enhancing natural habitats is everyone's responsibility and depends on how people choose to interact with it.

**6. *What is the use and experience of the Project?***

The launch project is focusing on interpretative signage which will be concentrated on four main areas: wetland, mudflats, meadow and coastal. The interpretative trail will consist of didactic and inquiry-based interpretation located at selected features along the Park's paths. Three "levels" of signage may be considered:

- Two orientation signs which will recognize the partners, orient visitors to the network and the experience, and communicate overall interpretive messages. One will be located at the parking lot and one at the intersection of the Waterfront Trail and the Park Trail.
- Didactic signage at the four major features, wetland, mudflats, meadow and coastal, which will describe the habitat ecosystems and how they work, identify species to be found, etc.
- Interpretive signage at key locations, habitat features or views which provide a point of inquiry or observation for visitors.

**7. *How does the experience work?***

There will be several potential 'entrances' to the Park Trail with implications for orientation and development of the Trail presentation.

Interpretation will be at specific features located along the Park Trail. Visitors will be on the Trail for a variety of seasons and may or may not follow the interpretation from one point to the next. Each interpretation point will stand alone and communicate the overall messages, with a focus on the particular features in view from that specific location.

**8. *Who are the users?***

Visitors will be of all ages, interests, abilities and with different languages, literacy levels and knowledge about nature. Visitors will be on the Trail for different reasons and lengths of time. There will come as individuals, in social groups or educational parties (e.g., school tours). Interpretation is to be physically and intellectually accessible.

**9. *What is the budget for the interpretation project?***

Phase 1 of the project begins with the orientation sign at two locations, and four didactic signs at the four major features, for a total of six signs. Based on Class C capital costs, the budget for each of the Phase 1 signs is \$5,000 for a total of \$30,000.

**10. *What is the time table for the project?***

Prototypes of the interpretative signs are to be prepared for the first week of May 1995. After that time, visitor use and response to the prototypes for the signs will be incorporated into the final versions.

The next steps would then include:

- adaptation of these project criteria as a terms of reference for a request for proposals (2-4 weeks)
- supplier selection based on responses to the request for proposals. Funding for signage production and installation should also be secured at this time (8-16 weeks)
- fabrication and installation of signage (16-24 weeks)



**Interpretation Plan - Project Design Brief**

**Wetland Pond**

Looking along south shore edge





### **Wetland Pond**

Looking North toward former Hospital Grounds, Waterfront Trail and Gazebo.  
Water's edge platform and didactic signage to be located on this north shore.





### **Garter Snake Hirbernaculum**

Example of Habitat Feature.





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**Interpretation Project  
Design Brief**

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**Oshawa Second Marsh Wildlife Area  
and  
Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail**

**May 1996**



## **Interpretation Project Design Brief**

# **Oshawa Second Marsh Wildlife Area and Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail**

## **I. The Context:**

The Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail has been created in partnership with the Waterfront Regeneration Trust (WRT), municipalities, conservation authorities, corporations, private landowners, local residents and others.

The Trail is a continuous pathway from Hamilton to the Trent River; a significant portion of the Trail is next to the waterfront utilizing existing or new pedestrian pathways or roadside right of ways. The Trail connects a significant amount of greenspace and protected natural habitats and encompasses significant natural and cultural heritage features, as well as restoration and remediation initiatives for protection of the shoreline and reclamation of the land for new uses.

## **II. The Trail Experience**

What ideas and experiences will people encounter on the Waterfront Trail?

The Waterfront Trail will be for the use of residents and visitors who may choose to experience it on foot, bicycles and in-line skates and other modes. The Trail is not just a "hike and bike" trail, but an attraction which offers experiences and meaningful places linked to the natural and cultural resources that exist along the North Shore of Lake Ontario.

### **The Waterfront Trail Interpretation Plan:**

The Waterfront Trail Interpretation Plan provides an interpretation strategy to enhance waterfront uses and encourage visitation by adding meaning, understanding and enjoyment to waterfront experiences through the identification of meaningful places.

There are nine guiding principles: Clean, Green, Connected, Open, Accessible, Useable, Diverse, Affordable, Attractive.



The Plan's Goals are:

- To create understanding of, and support for, the ecosystem approach to planning and managing the Lake Ontario Waterfront.
- To identify the historic and contemporary features, events, relationships and patterns of the natural and cultural environments and communicate their inter-relationship and value.
- To encourage and facilitate research, preservation and interpretation of places of historical cultural, natural and technological interest by the many agencies, jurisdictions, and voluntary and business organizations along the North shore of Lake Ontario.
- To communicate the role of the WRT and its partners in preserving the natural and cultural environment and facilitating the planning and management of the Lake Ontario Greenway.

## **Central Linking Theme**

The central theme which will link interpretation along the Waterfront Trail is:

Change: Past, Present and Future

This theme focuses on the temporal within the specific geographic context of the Lake Ontario bioregion, a unique combination of interdependent features.

## **III. Oshawa Second Marsh Wildlife Area Interpretation Project**

### **1. *What is the location of the interpretation project?***

Oshawa Second Marsh is located in the south-east corner of Oshawa, on the north shore of Lake Ontario. The Marsh Area is within the area bordered in the west by Farewell Street, in the north by the CNR tracks, and in the east by General Motors and McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve. Colonel Sam Drive transects the Marsh Area at Ghost Road Bush. The Area is surrounded by land held privately and by city and regional governments.

The Marsh is managed by the City of Oshawa, with the involvement of various stakeholders from the community, regional, provincial and federal sectors.

**2. *What are the Special Features of the Site and Community?***

Oshawa Second Marsh, a 123 ha (303 acre) wetland, is classified as a Provincially Significant Wetland and recognized as a Provincially Significant Area of Natural and Scientific Interest. The natural environment of Second Marsh is extensive; its features include representative wetland vegetation and wildlife communities, and marsh system dynamics. It is a significant staging area for migrating birds within the Atlantic flyway as well as nesting area for a number of wetland species.

Human occupation and activity have been associated with the Marsh for several hundred years, beginning with native people. The drumlin located on the west side of the Marsh is a primary feature of this record, including the site of a French trading post, pioneer residence and settlement cemetery.

The original scope and health of Second Marsh has declined due to the impact of industrialization, urbanization and land use practices. The City of Oshawa and its partners have developed a multiphase Management Strategy which addresses:

- public access and
- physical rehabilitation.

Strategies being implemented now to provide public access include:

- Waterfront Trail (primary, peripheral trail)
- Interpretive Trail (secondary trail around Marsh)
- viewing towers and platforms on the two trails and
- introductory and interpretive signage.

An education and interpretive centre is also proposed as orientation to the Marsh and a resource centre.









**3. *What is the need for and function of the Interpretation Project?***

The interpretation project is an interactive, outdoor exhibit which will feature biodiversity and interrelationship of wetland wildlife and habitat. This will be the first interpretative initiative located on the primary trail. It will be located at a popular, high traffic point, adding educational meaning and value to the trail-user's experience. It will also be used as an opportunity to evaluate the impact on trail-user's behaviour and attract sponsorship support. The character of the exhibit must encourage public interest, access and suggest a sense of community ownership. Members of the public must feel that this exhibit is for them and in their best interest -- discouraging the motivation for vandalism and encouraging a spirit of environmental stewardship.

**4. *What is the use and experience of the Interpretation Project?***

The interpretative feature will be located on the viewing tower located on the north side of Colonel Sam Drive, where Harmony Creek drains into Farewell Creek. This area is characterized by a variety of visible vegetation communities including marsh, wet meadow and thicket. A variety of bird species are supported in these different niche habitats. (Redwinged Blackbirds, Canada Geese and raptors, and unidentified warblers were present on the day of the site visit.).

The interpretation will focus on how different bird species occupy their own niche and are adapted (in physiology morphology and behaviour) to the different habitat types. For example, Redwinged Blackbirds occupy the cattail marsh, Canada Geese occupy the creek, and raptors to the distant woodland and open marsh, song birds to the thicket.

The purpose of the exhibit is to encourage visitors:

- to observe and identify the diversity of birds and habitats within this section of the Marsh
- to recognize that birds are adapted to be successful in different habitats and therefore loss of habitat leads to loss of species and diversity
- to understand that the specific physiological adaptations of birds to different habitats.

**5. *How does the experience work?***

This interpretative device will incorporate different didactic features including:

- graphics
- text

**Interpretation Project - Design Brief**

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- tactile interactive component, such as a "touch box" which will feature a variety of features, such as a beak or foot, for the visitor to identify to one of the species in the exhibit.

**6. *Who are the users?***

Visitors will be of all ages, interests, abilities and with different languages, literacy levels and knowledge about nature. Visitors will be on the Trail for different reasons and lengths of time. They will come as individuals, in social groups or educational parties (e.g., school tours). Interpretation is to be physically and intellectually accessible.

**7. *What is the budget for the interpretation project?***

Phase 1 of the project begins with the orientation sign at two locations, and four didactic signs at the four major features, for a total of six signs. Based on Class C capital costs, the budget for each of the Phase 1 signs is \$5,000 for a total of \$30,000.

**8. *The next steps for the development of the Second Marsh Interpretation Project are:***

1. Review and Approval of the Interpretation Concept Brief - by all appropriate representatives of the project.
2. Distribution of a Request for Proposals document (RFP) to potential suppliers. The approved Interpretation Concept Brief should be prepared as an RFP (including the budget and desired time table) and sent to suppliers to bid on the design, fabrication and installation of the exhibit.

Appropriate suppliers will likely include a team with both design and fabrication capabilities. Some fabrication houses will be able to provide all services in-house while design firms may team up with outside fabricators as partners or subcontractors.

The client should also decide whether additional research and scripting needs are required for the exhibit or whether they will be able to provide the content for the exhibits in-house. If outside research and writing is needed, then the fees for these services will be greater.

3. Select Design and Fabrication Suppliers. Set up Start-Up Meeting, establish project protocol and re-confirm schedule and budget. This will establish who, how and when the subsequent work stages are carried out.

4. Research, Scripting and Sourcing. Here the content of the exhibit is determined -- from information, graphics, maps, specimens and any special production needs.
5. Design Concept. The designer will then integrate the results of the research and script to create a preliminary design for the exhibit. The Design Concept will be reviewed by the client and revised accordingly.
6. Detailed Design. Based on the client's comments, the Design Concept for the exhibit is developed into detailed drawings, elevations and colour visuals -- making use of all text, visual and specimen requirements. Detailed design drawings are then reviewed, approved and signed-off by the client.
7. Fabrication and Installation. Using the signed-off design drawings, the exhibit is then manufactured and installed. The client should anticipate reviewing the exhibit at the warehouse before installation to ensure that all details and requirements have been included and addressed.





## 5.5 Capital Costs

The capital cost estimates for interpretation methods and the initial projects are listed below. These estimates are based on the following:

- design and material elements for proposed interpretation methods are assumed, are representative of appropriate display and interpretation methods and will meet a range of communication requirements along the Trail.
- information from the design briefs for the four initial projects listed in this report.

Class C capital costs are summarized below:

### Representative Elements:

- Identification Signage: \$1,500 per unit
- Relief Sculpture: \$5,000 - \$10,000 per unit

### Interpretation Media:

- Basic Signage: \$5,000 per unit
- Audio Signage: \$12,000 per unit
- Video Signage: \$24,000 per unit
- Commemorative Features: \$50,000
- Commemorative Plaques: \$5,000 - \$35,000
- Exhibit: \$50,000 - \$150,000
- Eco Shed: \$200,000

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**5. Implementation**

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**Pilot Project Costs:**

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| • Burlington Beach<br>Eco-Pavilion:  | \$150,000 - \$200,000 |
| • Rattray Marsh Signage:   | \$5,000 - \$7,000     |
| • Colonel Sam Smith Waterfront Park:<br>Interpretation Trail ( Phase I: 6 signs) | \$30,000              |
| • Oshawa Second Marsh<br>Interpretation Trail (6 signs x \$5,000)                | \$30,000              |

Please note that these cost elements do not include:

- **Pre-planning costs.** Research and planning for the site that may lead to the need for the interpretative element(s).
- **Interpretative planning and design fees.** To carry out detailed content research, design and scripting for the specific interpretative elements at each site. Some of these services may be supplied by client groups and/or agencies. Professional fees for contracting research, design and interpretative planning range at an additional 20% - 25% of the exhibit cost.
- **Post-Installation Maintenance.** Once the exhibits and interpretative media are in place, funds and arrangements for their long-term care must be made.



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# **Appendix A   Assessment of Interpretive Potential of Selected Meaningful Places**



# Appendix A: Assessment of Interpretative Potential of Selected Meaningful Places

## Introduction

This appendix presents an index to 169 meaningful places and one page summaries of 48 sites. The one page summaries present the results of evaluating the interpretive potential of selected sites in the Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail. For each site there is an analysis of broad thematic areas, a list of specific subject categories where interpretive potential exists, and a capsule summary of the site's features.

### 1.1 Explanation of Terms and Values

**Terms:** In order to assess the interpretive potential of the selected sites (see alphabetical list in index), each is rated in 39 subject categories (see list, p. 2) covering 5 broad theme areas: history, social history, natural environment, recreation and arts and culture. Each of these themes has both historical and contemporary dimensions and is meant to be inclusive as well as extensive. Because in holistic site interpretation each of these themes is interconnected, there is a certain amount of inevitable and necessary overlap.

**Values:** Topic category interpretive potential:

**present:** the site has features that confer a concrete opportunity for interpretation

**significant:** the site has outstanding features to support interpretation in subject area.

**Values:** potential for thematic interpretation:

**minimal:** features relating to the appropriate subject categories are scarce.

**moderate:** significant features relating to the appropriate subject categories present.

**major:** noteworthy potential for thematic interpretation because of the presence of strong features in a number of appropriate subject categories.

**very high:** outstanding potential for thematic interpretation because of the presence of strong features in many appropriate subject categories.



## 1.2 Topic Categories Used For Site Evaluation

- 1 Aboriginal issues
- 2 History of settlement
- 3 Natural resources
- 4 Resource-based industry
- 5 Transportation history
- 6 Agriculture
- 7 Utilities, public works
- 8 Port/harbour facility
- 9 Marina
- 10 Special events
- 11 Public institutions
- 12 Leisure & recreation
- 13 Professional sports
- 14 Nature park, conservation
- 15 Personalities
- 16 Air or water quality
- 17 Land quality
- 18 Coastal processes
- 19 Physical features
- 20 Weather phenomena
- 21 Flora (plants)
- 22 Fauna (animals)
- 23 Natural habitats
- 24 Biodiversity
- 25 Ecosystem examples
- 26 Animal migration
- 27 Buildings
- 28 Military
- 29 Arts and culture
- 30 Social history
- 31 Religion
- 32 Human migration
- 33 Parks and gardens
- 34 Power and fuel
- 35 Rural life
- 36 Urban life
- 37 Monuments, markers
- 38 Views
- 39 Shipwrecks

### **1.3 Analytic Methods Used in Evaluating Interpretive Potential of Sites**

The 39 interpretive topic descriptors were divided into 5 thematic groups: history, social history, environment, recreation and culture (including the arts).

A database was created, with each of 169 different sites between Dundas and Trenton as separate records. For each record, a field was assigned to each of the 39 interpretive subject descriptors. Sites were then evaluated for interpretive potential (absent, present or significant) in each of the 39 descriptor categories by a professional interpretive specialist using research materials accumulated by Lord Cultural Resources as well as personal sources. The results of the evaluation were entered into the database. Also entered were a point-form capsule description covering selected features of the site, and a variety of other information for the purpose of internal indexing, etc.

A program was written to create a report from the database summarizing the interpretive potential of sites. This report follows next and consists of one page per site. Specific subject values are listed from those of the 39 descriptors scored other than 'absent' and the capsule description is printed. Also included is a general evaluation of broad thematic interpretive/use values for the site. These were calculated by the program by accumulating evaluations for descriptors in each of the 5 thematic groups and grading those totals into four categories: minimal, moderate, major and very high. The only exception to this was the culture thematic group where there was enough information to justify only two grades: minimal and significant.

**Appendix A****2. Index to Meaningful Places \* = Detailed Assessment Section 3.**

<b>SITE NAME</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>	<b>MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>SITE NUMBER</b>
Confederation Park	*	Hamilton	1
Dundas Townsite	*	Dundas/Burlington	2
Grindstone Creek/Coote's Paradise	*	Dundas/Burlington	3
Royal Botanical Gardens	*	Dundas/Burlington	4
LaSalle Park	*	Dundas/Burlington	5
Joseph Brant Museum	*	Dundas/Burlington	6
Burlington Beach	*	Dundas/Burlington	7
Burlington Arts Centre	*	Dundas/Burlington	8
Spencer Smith Park	*	Dundas/Burlington	9
Burlington Townsite	*	Dundas/Burlington	10
McNichol House	*	Dundas/Burlington	11
Windows-to-the-Lake	*	Dundas/Burlington	12
Burloak Waterfront Park	*	Oakville	13
Shell House Lands		Oakville	14
Shell Parkette	*	Oakville	15
Sheldon Creek Park		Oakville	16
Bronte Bluffs	*	Oakville	17
Bronte Harbour	*	Oakville	18
Bronte Fisherman's Wharf		Oakville	19
Bronte Townsite	*	Oakville	20
Bronte Pioneer Cemetary		Oakville	21
Bronte Creek Provincial Park	*	Oakville	22
Coronation Park/Gardens	*	Oakville	23
Oakville Harbour	*	Oakville	24
Erchless House Museum	*	Oakville	25
Oakville Townsite	*	Oakville	26
Riverview Harbour		Oakville	27
Gairloch Gardens	*	Oakville	28
St. Lawrence Beach	*	Mississauga	29
Bradley Museum	*	Mississauga	30
Rattray Marsh	*	Mississauga	31
Jack Darling Memorial Park	*	Mississauga	32
Rhododendron Gardens	*	Mississauga	33
Port Credit Harbour	*	Mississauga	34
Don Rowing Club		Mississauga	35
Port Credit Townsite		Mississauga	36
Harbour Gallery		Mississauga	37
The Anchorage	*	Mississauga	38



Adamson Estate	*	Mississauga	39
Lakeview Generating Station	*	Mississauga	40
Canada Post		Mississauga	41
Marie Curtis Park	*	Etobicoke	42
Colonel Samuel Smith Park	*	Etobicoke	43
Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital		Etobicoke	44
Cliff Lumsden Park		Etobicoke	45
Humber Bay/Humber R. Bridge	*	Etobicoke	46
Sir Casimir Gzowski Park		Toronto	47
High Park		Toronto	48
Colborne Lodge Drive		Toronto	49
Sunnyside Bath House		Toronto	50
Palais Royale		Toronto	51
Argonaut Rowing Club		Toronto	52
Exhibition Park		Toronto	53
Marine Museum		Toronto	54
Fort York		Toronto	55
Garrison Creek Promenade		Toronto	56
Ontario Place		Toronto	57
Coronation Park		Toronto	58
Victoria Memorial Square		Toronto	59
King's Wharf Lighthouse		Toronto	60
York Armories		Toronto	61
Tip Top Tailor		Toronto	62
Toronto Island Airport		Toronto	63
Canada Malting		Toronto	64
Ontario Provincial Police BI		Toronto	65
Harbourfront		Toronto	66
Power Plant Gallery		Toronto	67
Queen's Quay Terminal		Toronto	68
Island Ferry Docks		Toronto	69
Toronto Ferry Company Building		Toronto	70
Queen Elizabeth Docks		Toronto	71
Yonge St. Slip		Toronto	72
Redpath Sugar Museum		Toronto	73
Victory Soya Mills		Toronto	74
CN Tower		Toronto	75
SkyDome		Toronto	76
Union Station		Toronto	77
John St. Roundhouse		Toronto	78
Flatiron Building		Toronto	79
St. Lawrence Hall		Toronto	80

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St. Lawrence Market		Toronto	81
Victoria Garden/St. James Cathedral		Toronto	82
Gooderham & Worts Distillery		Toronto	83
Toronto Islands	*	Toronto	84
Leslie St. Spit		Toronto	85
Port Industrial Land	*	Toronto	86
Don River Valley	*	Toronto	87
Island Lighthouse		Toronto	88
Cherry Beach		Toronto	89
Eastern Beaches		Toronto	90
Greenwood Race Track		Toronto	91
Kew Gardens		Toronto	92
Balmy Beach Canoe Club		Toronto	93
R.C. Harris Filtration Plan		Toronto	94
The Hunt Club		Scarborough	95
Rosetta McClain Gardens		Scarborough	96
Scarborough Heights Park		Scarborough	97
Bluffers Park	*	Scarborough	98
Guild Inn/Guild Woods	*	Scarborough	99
Highland Creek		Scarborough	100
Port Union Village		Scarborough	101
Rouge Beach Park & Marsh		Scarborough/Pickering	102
Rouge River Valley		Scarborough /Pickering	103
Petticoat Conservation Area	*	Pickering	104
Frenchman's Bay	*	Pickering	105
Ontario Hydro Energy Centre		Pickering	106
Duffins Ck Marsh/Squires Beach	*	Ajax	107
Carruthers Creek		Ajax	108
Lynde Creek Estuary	*	Whitby	109
Whitby Psychiatric Hospital		Whitby	110
Port Whitby Harbour	*	Whitby	111
Whitby Townsite		Whitby	112
East Wharf-Whitby Harbour		Whitby	113
Station Gallery		Whitby	114
Corbet Creek		Whitby	115
Intrepid Park		Whitby	116
Pumphouse Marsh		Oshawa	117
Oshawa Creek Trail		Oshawa	118
Oshawa Sydenham Museum		Oshawa	119
Oshawa Harbour		Oshawa	120
Oshawa Townsite		Oshawa	121
Second Marsh	*	Oshawa	122



General Motors Marsh		Oshawa	123
Darlington Park	*	Clarington	124
Darlington Nuclear Generating Station		Clarington West	125
Darlington Townsite		Clarington West	126
St. Marys Cement Co.		Clarington West	127
Bownmanville Harbour		Clarington West	128
Bowmanville Townsite		Clarington West	129
Newcastle Harbour		Clarington East	130
Bond Head Townsite		Clarington	131
Bond Head Bluffs		Clarington East	132
Wilmot Water Polution Control		Clarington East	133
Port Hope Townsite		Port Hope	134
Port Hope Harbour		Port Hope	135
Ganaraska River		Hope Twp./Port Hope	136
Gage Creek		Port Hope	137
Cobourg Townsite		Cobourg	138
Cobourg Harbour	*	Cobourg	139
Cobourg Waterfront Promenade		Cobourg	140
Victoria Hall		Cobourg	141
Marie Dressler House		Cobourg	142
Victoria College		Cobourg	143
Cobourg Creek Bridge		Cobourg	144
Canadian Firefighters Museum		Cobourg	145
Dorothy House Museum		Cobourg	146
St. Mark's Church		Cobourg	147
Grafton Townsite		Haldimand Township	148
Grafton Shelter Valley Creek		Haldimand Township	149
Wicklow Church		Haldimand Township	150
Barnum House		Haldimand Township	151
Haldimand Boat Launch		Haldimand Township	152
Nawautin Nature Sanctuary		Haldimand Township	153
St. Lawrence Cement		Cramahe Township	154
Colborne Creek Wetland		Cramahe Township	155
Colborne Townsite		Colborne	156
Brighton Townsite		Cramahe/Brighton Twp.	157
Brighton/Gosport Marina		Cramahe/Brighton Twp.	158
Proctor House		Cramahe/Brighton Twp.	159
Presqu'il Provincial Park		Brighton Township	160
Murray Canal		Murray Township	161
Kente Portage/Fort Kent		Murray Township	162
Carrying Place		Murray Township	163
Hanna Park		Murray Twp./Trenton	164



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Mt. Pelion Park		Murray Twp./Trenton	165
Trenton Townsite		Murray Twp./Trenton	166
Bald Head Island		Murray Twp./Trenton	167
Trent-Severn Waterway		Murray Twp./Trenton	168
Canadian Forces Base		Murray Twp./Trenton	169

### 3. Assessment of Forty-eight Meaningful Places

Forty-eight of 169 sites were assessed to present an indication of the interpretive potential of sites along the Waterfront. Assessments were based on the materials provided by the Trust and otherwise available to the consultant. These assessments are only a sample of the 169 sites; the remaining sites should be assessed as resources permit and opportunities dictate.

#### Confederation Park, Hamilton (Site #1)

Municipality: Hamilton

##### BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:

History:	moderate
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

##### SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:

Transportation history:	present
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Air or water quality:	present
Military:	significant
Parks and gardens:	present
Views:	present
Shipwrecks:	significant

##### CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:

- Hamilton and Scourge, 19th C. shipwrecks off-shore;
- preservation of water quality essential to preservation of archaeological site

**Dundas Townsite (Site #2)**

Municipality: Dundas/Burlington

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	very high
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Transportation history:	present
Special events:	significant
Nature park, conservation:	significant
Personalities:	significant
Air or water quality:	present
Physical features:	significant
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Buildings:	significant
Religion:	present
Views:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- succulent nursery (cactus capital of Canada);
- Union Cemetary (to 1820);
- neo-classical Town Hall (1849);
- escarpment topography;
- site of Coote's Paradise;
- Cactus Festival each June;
- Desjardins Canal;
- William Lyon Mackenzie operated a drugstore here in 1820, and Sir William Osler spent his childhood here as well as his early career in medicine



**Grindstone Crk./Coote's Paradise (Site# 3)**

Municipality: Dundas/Burlington

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	very high
Environment:	very high
Social History:	major
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Aboriginal issues:	significant
History of settlement:	significant
Resource-based industry:	present
Transportation history:	significant
Nature park, conservation:	significant
Air or water quality:	present
Physical features:	significant
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Buildings:	significant
Military:	significant
Social history:	significant
Religion:	significant
Rural life:	significant
Monuments, markers:	present
Views:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- Extensive terrestrial and aquatic natural areas;
- numerous historic sites and cultural landscapes;
- L. Iroquois shoreline (glacial drift from toe of escarpment);
- two aboriginal sites;
- Burlington Heights military encampment;
- Desjardins Channel (canal)

**Royal Botanical Gardens (Site# 4)**

Municipality: Dundas/Burlington

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	major
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Agriculture:	present
Special events:	significant
Public institutions:	significant
Nature park, conservation:	present
Personalities:	present
Land quality:	present
Flora (plants):	present
Fauna (animals):	present
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	present
Ecosystem examples:	present
Buildings:	present
Arts and culture:	present
Parks and gardens:	significant
Monuments, markers:	present
Views:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- walking tours and trails throughout the gardens and woodlands;
- formal plantings;
- horticultural diversity;
- greenhouses;
- exotic floras;
- medicinal plants;
- Cherry Blossom Festival;
- antique show;
- lilac collection;
- rhododendron collection;
- Hendrie Gates historic site

**LaSalle Park, Burlington (Site #5)**

Municipality: Dundas/Burlington

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	very high
Environment:	very high
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	major

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Aboriginal issues:	present
Natural resources:	significant
Marina:	present
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Recreation/sports	present
Nature park, conservation:	significant
Personalities:	significant
Air or water quality:	present
Land quality:	significant
Coastal processes:	significant
Physical features:	present
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	present
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Buildings:	one significant structure designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>
Views:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- boat launching and storage, pier, marina, clubhouse, outdoor wading pool, playing fields, picnic areas, walking trails;
- promontory island, pedestrian bridge, reefs, emergent shoals, wildlife plantings, bank swallow location, boardwalk, look-outs;
- aquatic plants provide fish habitats;
- historic pavilion building;
- sieur de LaSalle landed in 1669 and made contact with the Neutral Indians



**Joseph Brant Museum (Site# 6)**

Municipality: Dundas/Burlington

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	very high
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Aboriginal issues:	present
History of settlement:	significant
Special events:	present
Public institutions:	present
Personalities:	significant
Buildings:	significant
Military:	significant
Arts and culture:	present
Rural life:	present
Human migration:	present
Social history:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- 20th C. reconstruction of Joseph Brant's home;
- Brant memorabilia, aboriginal artifacts, Canadian clothing, Burlington history; exhibits, interpretive programs

**Burlington Beach (Site #7)**

Municipality: Dundas/Burlington

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	very high
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	major

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Natural resources:	significant
Transportation history:	present
Utilities, public works:	significant
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Nature park, conservation:	significant
Air or water quality:	significant
Land quality:	significant
Coastal processes:	significant
Physical features:	significant
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Buildings:	one building designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Art</i>
Views:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- conservation area; historic pumphouse;
- abandoned railway now used as Waterfront Trail;
- stable beach; sandy beach & dune communities;
- willows, grasses, 18 regionally rare plant taxa;
- bird migration stopover (shorebirds, waterfowl);
- 16 bird species;
- 3 mammal species;
- environmental regeneration project;
- wetlands;
- 3 cottages of architectural merit;
- walking trail;
- waterfront activities and events

**Appendix A**

**Burlington Art Centre (Site# 8)**

Municipality: Dundas/Burlington

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Special events:	significant
Public institutions:	present
Buildings:	present
Arts and culture:	significant
Urban life:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- Contemporary Canadian ceramics;
- changing exhibitions; arts & crafts courses;
- gift shop;
- meeting rooms



**Spencer Smith Park (Site# 9)**

Municipality: Dundas/Burlington

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	major

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Special events:	significant
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Coastal processes:	significant
Buildings:	present
Arts and culture:	present
Parks and gardens:	significant
Urban life:	present
Views:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- part of Burlington Waterfront Park;
- home of festivals including multicultural festivals, and Art & Craft;
- Waterfront Promenade
- willows and gazebo;
- lawns & gardens
- Children's playground;
- Mohawk Canoe club;
- Lady of the Lake Foundation
- Centennial Commemorative Plaza;
- Visitor and Convention Bureau;
- St. Luke's Church

**Burlington Historic Townsite (Site #10)**

Municipality: Dundas/Burlington

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	major
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Aboriginal issues:	present
History of settlement:	present
Natural resources:	present
Resource-based industry:	significant
Transportation history:	present
Agriculture:	present
Utilities, public works:	present
Port/harbour facility:	ppresent
Special events:	significant
Personalities:	significant
Power and fuel:	present
Urban life:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- agriculture, settlement, transportation, industrial mineral activity, saw milling, electric generation; harbour;
- historical resort area;
- Winter Carnival, Multicultural Festival;
- Sound of Music Festival, Harvest Festival;
- founded by Joseph Brant

**McNichol House (Site# 11)**

Municipality: Dundas/Burlington

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	very high
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Air or water quality:	present
Land quality:	moderate
Coastal processes:	present
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Buildings:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- 1930's period, McNichol Estate house at the mouth of Shoreacres
- Creek; on the McNichol Estate; natural communities - mixed forest, lakeshore forest, shingle beach, wet-sedge meadow, grass meadow;
- 195 vascular plant species, 20 breeding bird species, 8 mammal species, 1 reptile, 4 amphibians, 6 fishes;
- Purple Loosestrife invading wet-sedge meadow;
- 7 regionally rare plants;
- bird migration stopover (157 spp.);
- impt. refuge for wildlife including deer and fox



**Windows-to-the-Lake (Site# 12)**

Municipality: Dundas/Burlington

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	moderate
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Air or water quality:	present
Weather phenomena:	present
Views:	significant
Coastal processes:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- along Lakeshore Rd. and Northshore Blvd.;
- series of five scenic lookouts east and west of downtown Burlington;
- views of L. Ontario and Burlington Bay

**Burloak Waterfront Area Park (Site# 13)**

Municipality: Oakville/Burlington

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	very high
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Nature park, conservation:	significant
Air or water quality:	present
Land quality:	present
Coastal processes:	significant
Physical features:	significant
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Views:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- 6.4 hectares;
- incorporating Shell Park and Shell House Lands;
- sand plain location;
- 71 plant species (49 native, 2 regionally rare), 43 bird spp. (including the endangered Loggerhead Shrike), bird migration stopover, 6 mammal spp.; mouth of Sheldon Creek;
- land reclamation; woodland - large stand of White Pine (one of the last remaining woodlots close to L. Ontario in Halton Co.;
- exposed Queenston shale cliff shoreline (only known location in public ownership along northshore);
- Petro Canada Pier
- informal fishing;
- play structures
- formal gardens fountain

**Shell Parkette (Site# 15)**

Municipality: Oakville

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Leisure & recreation:	significant
Parks and gardens:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- see Burloak Waterfront Park;
- formal gardens;
- playing fields



**Bronte Bluffs (Site# 17)**

Municipality: Oakville

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

History of settlement:	present
Personalities:	present
Buildings:	present
Social history:	present
Rural life:	present
Views:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- current location of Sovereign House, designated under Ontario Heritage Act, 1827, planned for future public use; see Burloak Waterfront Park

**Bronte Harbour (Site# 18)**

Municipality: Oakville

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	very high
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	major

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Transportation history:	present
Port/harbour facility:	significant
Marina:	significant
Special events:	present
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Nature park, conservation:	significant
Air or water quality:	significant
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Parks and gardens:	present
Views:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- boardwalk;
- beach park;
- annual Waterfront Festival;
- trails under development;
- marina & boat launch;
- sailing school;
- lagoon and marsh to the north;
- Fisherman's Wharf;
- migratory area for Coho and Chinook Salmon, Rainbow Trout and a spawning area for Smallmouth Bass;
- supports 30 spp. of fish and 42 regionally rare plant taxa;
- Bronte Creek has highest water quality of any stream in southern Halton;
- vital link in bird migratory routes (especially raptors and waterfowl)

**Bronte Townsite (Site# 20)**

Municipality: Oakville

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Buildings:	present
Religion:	present
Urban life:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- two churches; several historic residences



**Bronte Creek Provincial Park (Site# 22)**

Municipality: Oakville

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	major
Environment:	very high
Social History:	major
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

History of settlement:	present
Natural resources:	present
Agriculture:	significant
Special events:	significant
Nature park, conservation:	significant
Personalities:	significant
Air or water quality:	present
Land quality:	present
Physical features:	significant
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Buildings:	significant
Military:	present
Social history:	significant
Parks and gardens:	present
Rural life:	significant
Views:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- nature reserve zone of 124 hectares;
- 640 ha. recreation class park;
- deep, winding river valley;
- geological exposures;
- localized glacial sandy beach deposits;
- Mackenzie Cave - 27 m. long - W. L. Mackenzie hid there after the rebellion; slope microclimates;
- 19 biological communities; 627 plant spp. (several Carolinian), 170 bird spp., 17 mammal spp., 10 reptile spp., 10 amphibian spp., 21 fish spp.; landscape plantings; walking and bicycle paths; seasonal waterfall; bird migration route link; migration of Coho and Chinook Salmon and Rainbow Trout; contains historical Spruce Lane Farm (working, ca. 1900, interpretive activities & special events)

**Coronation Park / Gardens (Site# 23)**

Municipality: Oakville

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	moderate
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	major

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Port/harbour facility:	present
Special events:	significant
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Coastal processes:	present
Natural habitats:	present
Arts and culture:	present
Parks and gardens:	significant
Views:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- bandshell, wading pools, skating, playing fields, and walking paths;
- large natural beach; annual Waterfront Festival

**Oakville Harbour (Site# 24)**

Municipality: Oakville

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	very high
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Resource-based industry:	present
Port/harbour facility:	present
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Coastal processes:	present
Physical features:	significant
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Buildings:	significant
Social history:	significant
Rural life:	present
Views:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- 16 Mile Creek Mouth;
- lighthouse and granary;
- pier and riverbank fishing for salmon and other game fish;
- cattail marsh and deciduous swamp form an island at the mouth of the creek; important salmonid run;
- wintering area for waterfowl;
- north of QEW, 16 Mile Creek runs through woodland and prairie ecosystems;
- 251 plant taxa (7 nationally and provincially rare taxa, 36 regionally rare taxa); 76 birds;
- 14 mammals, 10 reptiles;
- geological exposures; important wildlife refuge



**Erchless House Museum (Site# 25)**

Municipality: Oakville

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	major
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

History of settlement:	present
Special events:	significant
Public institutions:	significant
Buildings:	significant
Social history:	significant
Urban life:	significant
Views:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- historic house, restored to the 1850 period;
- collection related to Oakville History - archives;
- special events

**Oakville Townsite (Site#26)**

Municipality: Oakville

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	major
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	major
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	major

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Aboriginal issues:	present
History of settlement:	present
Port/harbour facility:	significant
Marina:	significant
Public institutions:	significant
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Buildings:	significant
Arts and culture:	significant
Social history:	significant
Parks and gardens:	significant
Urban life:	significant
Monuments, markers:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- Centennial Gallery (fine arts, aboriginal arts);
- Shevchenko Museum and Memorial Park (literary works and art related to Ukrainian national poet and writer;
- the Oakville Galleries (Canadian fine arts, aboriginal arts);
- Old Post Office (1835, seasonal operation), Erchless House;
- over 2 dozen 19th C. buildings (plaques);
- 110 historic properties and two heritage conservation districts; waterfront - large part is open space in the form of parkland, recreation and entertainment facilities connected by a trail system

**Gairloch Gardens (Site# 28)**

Municipality: Oakville

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Leisure & recreation:	significant
Arts and culture:	present
Parks and gardens:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- at Morrison Creek mouth;
- large, highly manicured park and gardens with a studio for the Oakville Art Gallery and a small trail through the creek valley



**St. Lawrence Beach (Site# 29)**

Municipality: Mississauga

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Resource-based industry:	significant
Port/harbour facility:	present
Buildings:	significant
Urban life:	present
Monuments, markers:	present
Views:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- St. Lawrence Cement company land;
- part of the Halton Industrial Belt;
- the St. Lawrence Cement conveyor is a significant shoreline feature;
- industrial with other minor uses;
- views of lake in area of Lakeside Park;
- interpretation of contemporary industry;
- international tankers visit the factory docks

**Bradley Museum (Site# 30)**

Municipality: Mississauga

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	major
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

History of settlement:	significant
Special events:	present
Public institutions:	present
Personalities:	present
Buildings:	significant
Social history:	significant
Human migration:	significant
Parks and gardens:	present
Rural life:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- 1830 farmhouse built by United Empire Loyalist, Lewis Bradley from Georgia; craft; historic gardens;
- demonstrations and special events;
- The Anchorage is on the site

**Rattray Marsh (Site# 31)**

Municipality: Mississauga

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	very high
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Nature park, conservation:	significant
Personalities:	present
Air or water quality:	significant
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Views:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- at the mouth of Sheridan Creek;
- fed also by springs;
- 20 vegetation communities;
- 450 vascular plants (several provincially and regionally rare), 201 birds, 23 mammals and 15 herptiles;
- last remaining cattail marsh between Burlington and Toronto;
- migrating birds;
- fish habitat;
- signed trail system



**Jack Darling Memorial Park (Site# 32)**

Municipality: Mississauga

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Leisure & recreation:	significant
Land quality:	present
Parks and gardens:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- includes path leading to Rattray Marsh, a large beach, picnic facilities, playing fields and a toboggan hill;
- incorporates Turtle Creek/Shoreline Park

**Appendix A**

**Rhododendron Gardens (Site# 33)**

Region: Mississauga

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	moderate
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Leisure & recreation:	present
Flora (plants):	present
Natural habitats:	present
Parks and gardens:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- includes Cranberry Cove and Tecumseh Creek;
- former cranberry bog largely converted to a formal garden

**Port Credit Harbour (Site# 34)**

Municipality: Mississauga

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	very high
Social History:	major
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	major

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Aboriginal issues:	present
History of settlement:	significant
Resource-based industry:	significant
Transportation history:	present
Port/harbour facility:	significant
Marina:	significant
Special events:	significant
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Air or water quality:	present
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Social history:	significant
Parks and gardens:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- marina;
- Harbour Gallery;
- site of J. C. Saddington Park featuring trails and picnic areas annual Riverfest event;
- annual Port Credit salmon hunt;
- fur trade site;
- cattail, sedge marsh 1 km. upstream on Credit R., important breeding area for marsh birds and migration stopover for same;
- major salmonid run; site of Don Rowing Club



**The Anchorage (Site# 38)**

Municipality: Mississauga

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

History of settlement:	present
Personalities:	present
Buildings:	significant
Social history:	present
Rural life:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- an 1839 regency style cottage, originally located at a ship's anchorage point on the lake (moved to Bradley Museum Site);
- retirement home of Captain John Skynner, a British officer (died 1846)

**Adamson Estate (Site# 39)**

Region: Mississauga

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Personalities:	present
Buildings:	significant
Social history:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- Folly House, a 1920 folly, built for its decorative effects, only wooden structure of its kind in Canada; Derry House, a 1931 regency cottage is the main house; Royal Academy of Music uses the main house as a teaching facility; barn;
- Antony Adamson family estate

**Lakeview Generating Station (Site# 40)**

Region: Mississauga

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	minimal
Social History:	major
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Resource-based industry:	significant
Transportation history:	present
Utilities, public works:	significant
Special events:	present
Air or water quality:	present
Buildings:	significant
Social history:	significant
Power and fuel:	significant
Urban life:	present
Monuments, markers:	significant
Views:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- this coal burning facility supplies electricity at peak consumption times;
- complete in 1968, it is the world's largest thermal electric generating station;
- the 4 huge concrete stacks (the "four sisters") are 22 stories high and also serve as a navigational aid for sailors;
- coal mountains ("Black Hills of Mississauga") - 900,000 tonnes of coal;
- public tours



**Marie Curtis Park (Site# 42)**

Municipality: Etobicoke

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	moderate
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Marina:	significant
Leisure & recreation:	present
Fauna (animals):	present
Natural habitats:	resent
Animal migration:	present
Parks and gardens:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- at mouth of Etobicoke Creek;
- waterfowl habitat;
- woodlot, small birds and three species of owl;
- boat launching facility; stopover for migrating birds;
- marina;
- picnic and recreation facilities

**Colonel Samuel Smith Waterfront Park (Site# 43)**

Municipality: Etobicoke

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	moderate
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	major

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Agriculture:	present
Marina:	present
Public institutions:	significant
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Fauna (animals):	present
Animal migration:	present
Buildings:	significant
Arts and culture:	present
Parks and gardens:	present
Urban life:	significant
Views:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital (est. 1888, 'cottage hospital landscape,' patient care and treatment innovations, pre-WWII structures;
- Cumberland House residence) on the grounds;
- orchards and agricultural lands;
- 171 acres (also including Humber College and R. L. Clarke filtration plant;
- landfill and environmental modification;
- views;
- important area for migrating birds; to be picnic areas and a marina

**Humber Bay/ Humber R. Bridge (Site# 46)**

Municipality: Etobicoke

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	very high
Environment:	major
Social History:	very high
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Aboriginal issues:	significant
History of settlement:	significant
Resource-based industry:	significant
Transportation history:	significant
Port/harbour facility:	significant
Special events:	present
Leisure & recreation:	present
Personalities:	significant
Air or water quality:	present
Flora (plants):	present
Fauna (animals):	present
Natural habitats:	present
Ecosystem examples:	present
Animal migration:	present
Buildings:	significant
Military:	significant
Social history:	significant
Human migration:	significant
Parks and gardens:	present
Rural life:	present
Views:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- site of early commercial life;
- Wm. Gamble's company constructed first harbour;
- 19th C wharves, warehouses, grist mill, sawmills; usurped by Toronto when railway came;
- Octavius Hicks operated the Royal Oak Hotel and invented the sliding seat for rowing sculls; steamer excursions to Toronto;
- 19th C. recreation, resort area;
- 5 boat liveries in 1930;
- bathing beaches; bath houses; Palace Pier (1931-1963);
- Mississauga lived close by on the shores of the Humber R. (1700), Seneca Village at Baby Point - Teiaiagon (1650);
- French military presence in 18th C. (Fort Toronto);
- Simcoe established a shipyard there in 1793;
- salmonid run;
- Humber R. cattail marshes, Carolinian plants, woodlands, provincially and Municipalityally significant birds;
- impt. waterfowl nesting; bird migration stopover;
- Humber heritage day



**Appendix A****Toronto Islands (Site# 84)**

Municipality: Toronto

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	major
Environment:	very high
Social History:	major
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	very high

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Transportation history:	significant
Utilities, public works:	significant
Port/harbour facility:	significant
Marina:	significant
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Personalities:	present
Air or water quality:	present
Land quality:	significant
Coastal processes:	significant
Physical features:	significant
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Buildings:	significant
Social history:	significant
Parks and gardens:	significant
Urban life:	present
Monuments, markers:	significant
Views:	significant
Shipwrecks:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- series of islands interconnected by bridges;
- extensive parks and gardens;
- marinas; isolated wild areas;
- 6 vegetation communities;
- 338 vascular plant spp. (3 prov. rare, 40 regionally rare);
- good example of vegetated dunes;
- fall migration stopover for 60 spp. of birds;
- fish habitat; 50% wooded;
- children's recreation areas;
- airport; water filtration plant;
- island nature school;
- many picturesque views (e.g., Gibraltar Point);
- Toronto Yacht wreck off Gibraltar Point (1812);
- Gibraltar Point Light landmark;
- communication towers;
- Ned Hanlon sculling

**Leslie St. Spit/Tommy Thompson Park (Site# 85)**

Municipality: Toronto

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	very high
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	major

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Port/harbour facility:	present
Marina:	significant
Special events:	present
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Air or water quality:	present
Land quality:	present
Coastal processes:	present
Physical features:	present
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Views:	significant
Nature park, conservation:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- man-made peninsula (headland to protect the harbour);
- Tommy Thompson Park; extensive landfill which has created new diverse habitats for many resident and colonizing wildlife species and opportunities for boaters ;
- various natural habitats;
- 1 provincially rare species;
- significant breeding bird areas;
- migratory birds;
- fish and wintering birds;
- bicycle/jogging trail;
- numerous views

**Appendix A****Port Industrial Lands (Site# 8)**

Municipality:

Toronto

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	moderate
Social History:	very high
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Resource-based industry:	significant
Transportation history:	significant
Utilities, public works:	significant
Port/harbour facility:	significant
Air or water quality:	present
Land quality:	significant
Physical features:	present
Buildings:	significant
Social history:	significant
Power and fuel:	significant
Urban life:	significant
Monuments, markers:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- exclusively industrial;
- industrial archaeology;
- wharves and docks;
- international shipping, a declining industry;
- direct result of waterfront plan of 1812;
- successive stages of land reclamation;
- telecommunications;
- liquid storage containers;
- commodity storage;
- factories;
- terminal buildings;
- manufacturing;
- seaplane harbour



**Don River Valley (Site# 87)**

Municipality: Toronto

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	very high
Social History:	major
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Resource-based industry:	present
Transportation history:	present
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Air or water quality:	present
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Social history:	significant
Parks and gardens:	present
Urban life:	significant
Views:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- number of channels including the Keating Channel;
- Cherry Beach swing bridge;
- 19th C. industrial area;
- landfill at Cherry St. marshes;
- wildlife reserve northward in valley (176 bird spp., 20 mammal spp., 25 reptiles, 23 fish spp.);
- bicycle trails, picnic sites;
- spring and fall bird migration corridor;
- Monarch butterfly congregations in fall;
- severe water quality problems

**Appendix A**

**Bluffers Park (Site# 98)**

Municipality: Scarborough

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	major
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	major

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Marina:	significant
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Land quality:	significant
Coastal processes:	significant
Physical features:	significant
Views:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- marina, docks, fishing, restaurants, swimming, walking paths, picnic grounds;
- at highest point of Scarborough Bluffs; Fallingbrook Woods

**Guild Inn / Guild Woods (Site# 99)**

Municipality: Scarborough

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	major
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

History of settlement:	present
Leisure & recreation:	present
Personalities:	significant
Land quality:	significant
Coastal processes:	significant
Physical features:	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Buildings:	significant
Arts and culture:	significant
Social history:	significant
Parks and gardens:	present
Rural life:	present
Views:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- on the Guild Woods grounds;
- mature tableland forest;
- extensively used trails;
- sp. regionally rare tree;
- high eroding bluffs over cobble beach;
- significant views;
- Toronto Hunt Club forested;
- historic inn used by artistic community;
- collection of architectural artifacts collected by Spencer Clark, founder of Guild of All Arts;
- log cabin dating to 1790's



**Appendix A**

**Petticoat Conservation Area (Site# 104)**

Municipality: Pickering

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	major
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Aboriginal issues:	present
Leisure & recreation:	present
Nature park, conservation:	significant
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Social history:	significant
Rural life:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- at mouth of Petticoat Creek;
- beach, swimming;
- valley with marsh, bottomland swamp, forested valley walls;
- 169 vascular plant spp., 38 bird species;
- high plant & bird diversity;
- native use followed by European lumbering and farmsteading

**Frenchman's Bay (Site# 105)**

Municipality: Pickering

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	very high
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	major

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Utilities, public works:	significant
Port/harbour facility:	significant
Marina:	significant
Special events:	significant
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Buildings:	significant
Parks and gardens:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- marinas, fishing facilities, restaurants, picnic and swimming facilities;
- Waterfront Festival;
- hydro marsh (Pickering Nuclear Facility);
- cattails, reeds, sedges;
- 126 bird spp. (2 prov. sig., 1 reg. sig.), 44 fish spp.;
- stopover for migrating waterfowl and shorebirds;
- significant gull roost active industrial & port complex in 1800's;
- infilling and wetland reduction

**Duffins Creek Marsh/Squires Beach (Site# 107)**

Municipality: Ajax

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	very high
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	major

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Port/harbour facility:	significant
Marina:	significant
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Nature park, conservation:	present
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant
Parks and gardens:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- mouth of Duffins Creek;
- swimming, trails, beach, picnic facilities, marina, fishing, along the Ajax waterfront;
- open water marshes with cattails, maple-hemlock forest;
- 56 bird spp. (5 prov. sig., 1 regionally rare sp.), 40 fish spp., important salmonid run

**Lynde Creek Estuary (Site# 109)**

Municipality: Ajax/Whitby

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	very high
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Nature park, conservation:	present
Air or water quality:	significant
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- large conservation area;
- numerous trails;
- nature activities;
- 60% marsh, 40% swamp;
- 15 vegetational communities;
- 153 vascular plant spp. (2 prov. rare), 20 mammal spp., 200 bird spp. (2 prov. sig.), 7 reptile spp., 7 amphibian spp., 29 fish spp.;
- degraded water quality conditions;
- migratory bird stopover, including owls; important for salmonid spawning and migration



**Port Whitby Harbour (Site# 111)**

Municipality: Whitby

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	moderate
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Port/harbour facility:	significant
Marina:	significant
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Air or water quality:	present
Flora (plants):	present
Natural habitats:	present
Animal migration:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- fed by Pringle Creek;
- marinas;
- walking facilities;
- thicket swamp forest;
- gull colony;
- former dump site;
- overwintering for waterfowl & gulls

**Second Marsh (Site# 122)**

Municipality: Oshawa

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	very high
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	minimal
Recreation:	minimal

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Air or water quality:	present
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- proposed interpretive centre, gift shop; hiking trails;
- vegetation zones, biodiversity, shoreline, geomorphological features, historic values;
- wetland trail;
- 150 hectare marsh (west of GM Headquarters);
- cattails (largest marsh on N. shore of L. Ontario), willow thicket swamp;
- wet woods, barrier beach;
- 361 plant spp., 254 bird spp., 6 reptile spp., 6 amphibian spp., 21 fish spp.;
- contaminated bottom sediments;
- good mammal diversity too;
- high concentration of waterfowl;
- impt. for breeding and migratory birds, including owls;
- salmonid spawning

**Darlington Provincial Park (Site# 124)**

Municipality: Clarington

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	minimal
Environment:	very high
Social History:	minimal
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	moderate

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Agriculture:	present
Special events:	significant
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Nature park, conservation:	present
Land quality:	present
Coastal processes:	present
Physical features:	present
Flora (plants):	significant
Fauna (animals):	significant
Natural habitats:	significant
Biodiversity:	significant
Ecosystem examples:	significant
Animal migration:	significant

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- includes 80% of McLaughlin Bay;
- old field communities and lawns;
- lakeshore beach communities on barrier bar;
- 330 plant species (several provincially rare), 225 bird spp. (1 regionally rare); important area for breeding and migratory birds;
- campsites, road network;
- swimming, boat rental;
- waterfowl hunting;
- pioneer weekends

**Cobourg Harbour (Site# 140)**

Municipality: Cobourg

**BROAD THEMATIC INTERPRETATION/USE VALUES:**

History:	moderate
Environment:	moderate
Social History:	moderate
Culture:	significant
Recreation:	major

**SPECIFIC SUBJECT VALUES:**

Aboriginal issues:	present
Port/harbour facility:	significant
Marina:	significant
Special events:	present
Leisure & recreation:	significant
Flora (plants):	present
Fauna (animals):	present
Natural habitats:	present
Animal migration:	present
Buildings:	present
Arts and culture:	present
Monuments, markers:	present
Views:	present

**CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:**

- Cobourg Shopping Centre wetland;
- including Cobourg Beach, large, wide, sandy, 71 beach plant spp. (1 regionally rare), wetland is 25% swamp, 75% marsh;
- creek important for salmonid runs;
- docks, extensive marina;
- urban port industrial area;
- Waterfront Festival - native foods available;
- harbour light;
- former commercial port





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**Appendix B      Museums, Galleries and  
Provincial Parks Index**



## Appendix B: Museums, Galleries and Provincial Parks Index

Location	Institution & Address	Description
Hamilton	<b>Dundurn Castle</b> York Boulevard, Hamilton	A restored mid 19th century castle with 35 Regency and mid-Victorian period rooms. Special events and public programming.
	<b>Hamilton Museum of Steam and Technology</b> 900 Woodward Avenue, Hamilton	Two waterworks buildings interpreting Hamilton and area industrial development. Temporary exhibits, special events and public programming.
	<b>Hamilton Military Museum</b> Dundurn Park, York Boulevard, Hamilton	The museum focuses on military history of the Hamilton Militia District from the late 18th century through to present day. Temporary exhibits and occasional outdoor events.
	<b>Art Gallery of Hamilton</b> 123 King Street West, Hamilton	The gallery's collection is centred around contemporary and historical Canadian fine art, with some European, British and American works. Temporary exhibits and public programming.
	<b>Hamilton-Scourge Project</b> City Hall, 71 Main Street West, Hamilton	Two armed merchant schooners capsized in the War of 1812, still preserved underwater. Summer interpretation centre and traveling exhibits.
	<b>Mohawk Trail School Museum</b> 141 Reno Avenue, Hamilton	Restored late 19th century schoolhouse. Special events and public programming.
Burlington	<b>Burlington Arts Centre</b> 425 Brock Avenue, Burlington	A community centre with two exhibition spaces and studios which allows the public to view and participate in various forms of the visual arts. Also a collection of Canadian ceramics. Touring exhibits and public programming.
	<b>Joseph Brant Museum</b> 1240 North Shore Boulevard, Burlington	Collection focuses on Joseph Brant memorabilia and pioneer life. Temporary exhibits and public programming.
	<b>Royal Botanical Gardens</b> 680 Plains Road West, Burlington	Arboretum and various specialized greenhouses and gardens, as well as nature trails, conservation area and research facilities. Public programming and outreach.



**Appendix B**

Location	Institution & Address	Description
<b>Burlington cont.</b>	<b>Ireland House</b> Guelph Line, Burlington	Historic house museum, depicting the lives of the Ireland family in 1850, 1890 and 1920. Special events and programming
	<b>Bronte Creek Provincial Park</b> 1219 Burloak Drive, Burlington, Ontario	Open from April 1 to December 24. Day use only from December 27 to March 31. Facilities include Farm House, Children's Barn and Visitor Centre, all with public programming and extension services. Interpretive signs, exhibits and trails. Themes of the park's Personal Service Programmes include: 1. Biological significance and sensitivity of Bronte Creek valley. 2. Glacial History relating to the valley's formation. 3. Occupation of the site by Native Cultures. 4. Rural Life.
<b>Oakville</b>	<b>Oakville Galleries</b> 1306 Lakeshore Road East, Oakville	Contemporary Canadian works with temporary exhibitions and some programmes.
	<b>Oakville Museums</b> 8 Navy Street, Oakville	Early 19th century farm house and post office with collections focusing on Oakville social history. Traveling exhibitions and public programming.
<b>Mississauga</b>	<b>Bradley Museum</b> 1620 Orr Road, Mississauga	Early 19th century Loyalist farm and house, with modern gallery space in renovated Regency Cottage. Special events, programmes.
	<b>Erindale Campus Art Gallery</b> Erindale College, University of Toronto	Works by Canadian artists and students. Temporary exhibitions and special events.
	<b>Mississauga Public Library and Art Gallery</b> 110 Dundas Street West, Ontario	Canadian art prints and work by local artists.
<b>Toronto</b>	<b>Campbell House</b> 160 Queen Street West, Toronto	Restored early 19th century, with exhibit of model Town of York.
	<b>Canada's Sports Hall of Fame</b> Exhibition Place, Toronto	Collection consists of sports memorabilia, also a theatre and library. Temporary displays and special events.
	<b>Canadian National Exhibition Archives</b> Exhibition Place, Toronto	Records of the CNE.
	<b>Colborne Lodge</b> Colborne Lodge Drive, High Park, Toronto	Mid 18th century Regency style house with original furnishings and watercolour collection. Public programmes, events and demonstrations.
	<b>Enoch Turner Schoolhouse</b> 106 Trinity Street, Toronto	19th and 20th century school artifacts. Public programmes.
	<b>The Grange</b> Art Gallery of Ontario, 317 Dundas St., Toronto	Restored gentleman's house of the early 19th century. Lectures.

Location	Institution & Address	Description
Toronto cont.	<b>HMCS Haida Navel Museum</b> Ontario Place, Toronto	Ship permanently berthed with related artifacts. Tours.
	<b>Historic Fort York</b> Garrison Road off Fleet Street, Toronto	Restored early 19th century military post consisting of seven original buildings and related artifacts illustrating military and general history of Toronto. Temporary exhibitions and public programmes.
	<b>Hockey Hall of Fame and Museum</b> Front Street, Toronto	Hockey memorabilia, theatre.
	<b>Mackenzie House</b> 82 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario	Period home of William Lyon Mackenzie with furnishings and artifacts to 1860. Changing exhibits and public programmes.
	<b>Marine Museum of Upper Canada</b> Exhibition Place, Toronto	Interpretation of the marine history of Toronto. Collection also includes some historic watercraft and restored 1932 steam tugboat. Public programming.
	<b>Market Gallery of the City of Toronto Archives</b> 95 Front Street East, Toronto	Historic and contemporary Canadian art related to City of Toronto. Temporary exhibitions, public programmes and resource centre.
	<b>Metropolitan Reference Library</b> 789 Yonge Street, Toronto	Historical archival material related to Toronto.
	<b>Metropolitan Toronto Zoo</b> Meadowvale Road between Sheppard and Finch, Toronto	Indigenous and exotic plants and animals from around the world, arranged by geographic location.
	<b>Ontario Hydro Archives</b> 800 Kipling Avenue, Toronto	Archival material relating to Ontario Hydro and subsidiary companies.
	<b>Ontario Science Centre</b> 770 Don Mills Road, Toronto	Hundreds of interactive exhibits on Science and Technology. Public programming and extension programmes.
	<b>The Power Plant</b> 231 Queen's Quay West, Toronto	Non-collecting art gallery dedicated to contemporary art. Temporary exhibitions, public programmes.
	<b>Redpath Sugar Museum</b> 95 Queen's Quay East, Toronto	Museum focusing on history of Redpath Sugar, and related topics such as refining and nutrition. Public programmes.
	<b>Royal Ontario Museum</b> 100 Queen's Park, Toronto	Provincial museum with extensive collections of art, archaeology and natural sciences. Temporary exhibitions, public programmes.
	<b>Scarborough Historical Museum</b> 1007 Brimley Road, Scarborough	Historic house representing turn of century period, also reconstructed mid 19th century log house with collection portraying Scarborough pioneer social history. Special events.



**Appendix B**

Location	Institution & Address	Description
Toronto cont.	<b>Sesquicentennial Museum, Records and Archives, Toronto Board of Education</b> 155 College Street, Toronto	Manuscript, publication, photograph and artifact collections relating to History of Board of Education from 1800s to present. Special exhibitions and public programming.
	<b>Spadina</b> 285 Spadina Road, Toronto	Victorian period home and gardens. Public programmes and demonstrations.
	<b>Todmorden Mills Heritage Museum and Arts Centre</b> 850 Coxwell Avenue, East York	Brewery and two restored furnished houses from mid 19th century with changing exhibits, public and outreach programmes.
	<b>Toronto Harbour Commission Archives</b> 60 Harbour Street, Toronto	Archival material relating to history of Toronto Harbour Commission and management of harbour areas.
	<b>Toronto's First Post Office</b> 260 Adelaide Street East	Public building of mid 19th century with furnishings and archival materials. Public programmes.
	<b>Ukrainian Heritage Association and Museum of Canada</b> 1 Austin Terrace, Toronto	Artifacts relating to Ukrainian pioneer history in Ontario and Western Canada, as well as folk art. Special events, tours by appointment.
	<b>Ukrainian Museum of Canada, UWAC Ontario Branch</b> 620 Spadina Avenue, Toronto	Collection of traditional costumes and crafts. Traveling exhibits, public programmes.
	<b>R.C. Harris Water Filtration Plant</b> 2701 Queen St. E, Toronto	Tours available.
Whitby	<b>Town of Whitby Archives</b> 603 Harriet Street, Whitby	Archival material relating to history of Whitby and surrounding area, as well as genealogical records. Some special events.
	<b>Whitby Arts Incorporated, The Station Gallery</b> Henry and Victoria Street West, Whitby	Contemporary and historical prints, contemporary sculpture. Temporary exhibitions, public programmes.
	<b>Whitby Mental Health Centre</b> Gordon Street, Whitby	A museum of the history of psychiatric health care in Ontario, to be incorporated into the hospital.
	<b>Lynde House Museum</b> Cullen Gardens, Whitby	House museum on the grounds of Cullen Gardens. Depicts the 1856 life of the Lynde family, early settlers to the area.
Oshawa	<b>Canadian Automotive Museum</b> 99 Simcoe Street South, Oshawa	Antique cars and related artifacts dating from turn of the century to 1960. Special events.
	<b>The Robert McLaughlin Gallery</b> Queen Street, Oshawa	Contemporary Canadian art, focusing on works of Painters Eleven. Temporary and traveling exhibitions and public programmes.

Location	Institution & Address	Description
	<b>Oshawa Sydenham Museum</b> (Henry House, Robinson House, Guy House) 7 Henry Street, Oshawa	Two mid 19th century houses and one farmhouse of same era with period furnishings and photos. Rotating exhibits, public programmes.
Oshawa, cont'd	<b>Parkwood Estate</b> Oshawa	Family home of R. S. McLaughlin, founder of General Motors of Canada; period furnishings and 12 acres of grounds.
	<b>Robert Stuart Aviation Museum and Oshawa Aeronautical Military and Industrial Museum</b> 100 Stevenson Road N., Oshawa	Aviation in World War II and displays of military equipment.
Pickering	<b>Pickering Museum Village</b> Greenwood	Mid 19th century village including church, blacksmith shop, barns, hotel, shops. Public programmes.
	<b>Pickering Nuclear Power Plant</b>	Permanent exhibits at staffed information centre. Plant tours available.
Bowmanville	<b>Bowmanville Museum</b> 37 Silver Street, Bowmanville	Period home showing period rooms and local history. Annual programming.
	<b>Darlington Provincial Park</b> RR#2, Bowmanville	Open from May 13 to October 10. Visitor centre, public programming and special events. Interpretive signs, exhibits and trails and extension services. Personal Service Programme themes include: 1. Local Settlement History 2. Resource Management 3. Waterfowl Migration
	<b>Darlington Nuclear Power Plant</b>	Permanent exhibits at staffed information centre. Plant tours available.
Port Hope	<b>Firefighters' Museum</b> Mill Street, Port Hope	Museum with artifacts, exhibits and displays related to firefighting.
Cobourg	<b>Art Gallery of Northumberland, A National Exhibition Centre</b> Victoria Hall, 55 King Street W., Cobourg	Historic and contemporary Canadian and international works, as well as Inuit. Traveling exhibits, public programmes.
Brighton	<b>Presqu'île Provincial Park Museum</b> RR#4, Brighton	Ecological and natural history exhibits of ecological communities in the park.
	<b>Proctor House Museum</b> 96 Yonge Street North, Brighton	Household artifacts and furnishings of the mid 19th century in Brighton. Public programming.



**Appendix B**

Location	Institution & Address	Description
Brighton, cont'd	Presqu'ile Provincial Park RR#4, Brighton	Open from April 5 to October 10. Day use only December 10 to March 12. Visitor centre, public programming and special events. Interpretive signs, exhibits and trails and extension services. Personal Service Programme themes include: 1. Bird Migration 2. Ordovician Lifeforms 3. Development of the Presqu'ile Tombolo 4. Lake Ontario Ecology and History 5. Marsh Ecology 6. General Presqu'ile Ecology

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## Appendix C      National and Provincial Plaques



## Appendix C      List of Provincial Plaques and National Historic Plaques and Cairns

The following is a listing of Provincial Plaques, and National Historic Plaques and Cairns. Please note that only those sites located near the Waterfront Trail have been included.

### Halton Regional Municipality

#### Provincial Plaques

- Col. William Chisholm 1788-1842 (Lakeside Park, Oakville).
- Frederick Arthur Verner 1836-1928 (on the grounds of Sheridan College, Oakville).
- The Brant House (Brant House Museum, Burlington).
- LaSalle at the Head-of-the-Lake (LaSalle Park, North Shore Boulevard East, Burlington).
- The Founding of Burlington (beside the Burlington Civic Building, Brant Street, Burlington).
- Reverend Thomas Greene at St. Luke's, Wellington Square (St. Luke's Anglican Church, Lakeshore Road, between Burlington Street and Nelson Avenue, Burlington).

### Peel Regional Municipality

#### Provincial Plaques

- Canada's First Aerodrome (Lakeshore Boulevard West, ½ mile west of Dixie Road).
- The Government Inn 1798-1861 (in Memorial Park, Port Credit).
- Dixie Union Chapel (at the Chapel, Cawthra Road and Dundas Street, Mississauga).
- Charlotte Schreiber 1834-1922 (on the grounds of the University of Toronto's Erindale Campus, Mississauga).



## **Appendix C**

### **National Plaques**

Sir William James Gage 1849-1921 (location to be determined).

## **Metropolitan Toronto Municipality**

### **Provincial Plaques**

- Walter Seymour Allward, R.C.A., 1876-1955 (at his South African War Memorial, near Queen Street West and University Avenue, Toronto).
- The Battle of York 1813 (at the southern entrance to Fort York).
- The Bishop's Palace 1818 (corner of Front Street and University Avenue, Toronto).
- Sir William Campbell 1758-1834 (at Campbell House, University Avenue and Queen Street West, Toronto).
- Canada's First Victoria Cross (Clarence Square, Wellington and Spadina, Toronto).
- Canada West's Fathers of Confederation (main floor, east wing of the Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto).
- The Canadian National Exhibition (entrance to the Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto).
- Colborne Lodge 1836 (High Park, Toronto).
- The Enoch Turner School 1848 (106 Trinity Street, one block east of Parliament Street at King Street).
- First Jewish Congregation in Canada West (Holy Blossom Temple, Bathurst Street and Ava Street, Toronto).
- The First Unitarian Congregation in Canada West 1845 (on the west side of Jarvis Street, ½ block north of Dundas Street, Toronto).
- Fort Rouillé 1750-1759 (Canadian National Exhibition grounds, Toronto).
- Gibraltar Point (near the ferry dock, Hanlan's Point, Toronto Island).
- The Grange (grounds of the Grange, Toronto).
- "Ned" Hanlan 1853-1908 (near the ferry dock, Hanlan's Point, Toronto Island).

- The Lake Light (Toronto Island, Toronto).
- Little Trinity Church (Little Trinity Church, King Street East, Toronto).
- William Lyon Mackenzie, 1795-1861 (west of the New City Hall, 100 Queen Street West, Toronto).
- Metropolitan United Church (on the grounds of the Church, Queen Street East and Church Street, Toronto).
- “Old” City Hall 1899-1965 (in front of the east wing of “Old” City Hall, near the intersection of Queen Street and James Street, Toronto).
- Ontario’s First Parliament Buildings (at Berkley Street and The Esplanade, south of Front Street East, Toronto).
- Osgoode Hall (Queen Street West and University Avenue, Toronto).
- The Princes’ Gates (inside the main eastern entrance, off Strachan Avenue, on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds).
- Queen Street Mental Health Centre (in front of the Queen Street Mental Health Centre, 1001 Queen Street West, Toronto).
- Jean Baptiste Rousseaux 1758-1812 (Metro Park on east bank of Humber River at foot of Riverside Drive, Toronto).
- St. Andrew’s Church (St. Andrew’s Church, corner of King Street and Simcoe Street, Toronto).
- St. James’ Cathedral (King Street East and Church Street, Toronto).
- St. Lawrence Hall (King Street East, Toronto).
- St. Michael’s Cathedral (corner of Bond Street and Shuter Street, on west Cathedral grounds).
- Scarborough Bluffs (Scarborough Bluffs Park, near the foot of Midland Avenue).
- The Second Invasion of York 1813 (Coronation Park, east of the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, Toronto).
- Stanley Barracks 1841 (on the grounds of Stanley Barracks, Exhibition Park).

**Appendix C**

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- Toronto Island (on the Common, Ward's Island, near the ferry dock).
- Woodbine Race Course (at Greenwood Race Course, Queen Street East and Kingston Road, Toronto).
- The Queen's Rangers (on the southwest grounds of Exhibition Stadium, off Lakeshore Boulevard West, opposite the entrance to Ontario Place, Toronto).
- Royal Canadian Yacht Club (in front of the entrance to the club's summer quarters, Chippawa Avenue, Toronto Island).
- Ontario's First Mechanics' Institute (at the original site of the Institute building, The Bentley, 77 Church Street, Toronto).

**National Plaques**

- Robert Baldwin 1804-1858 (main building, Parliament Buildings, Toronto).
- Bank of Canada Building (*see* Toronto Post Office).
- Canada's First Electric Telegraph (St. Lawrence Market Building, Front Street East, Toronto).
- Gooderham & Worts (Toronto).
- Sir Gordon Drummond 1771-1854 (inside main entrance to Parliament Buildings, Toronto).
- Exhibition Place Music Building (Toronto).
- First Banding of a Bird (High Park, Toronto).
- Haida (Toronto).
- Hanlan, Edward (Toronto).
- Theodore August Heintzman 1817-1899 (First Lutheran Church, 116 Bond Street, Toronto).
- Jefferys, Charles Wm. (Toronto).
- Legislature of the Province of Canada (Parliament Buildings, Toronto).

- The William Lyon MacKenzie Homestead (82 Bond Street, Toronto).
- Royal Alexandra Theatre (Toronto).
- Sir Oliver Mowat 1820-1903 (MacDonald Black, Bay Street and Wellesley Street, Toronto).
- St. Lawrence Hall (King Street and Market Street, Toronto).
- Toronto Carrying Place (Toronto).
- Toronto City Hall (Queen Street, Toronto).
- Toronto Island Airport (Toronto).
- Toronto Post Office (Toronto).
- Union Station (Great Hall, Union Station, Toronto).
- Walker, Sir Byron (Toronto).
- York County Court House (Toronto).
- York Post Office (Toronto).

## **Durham Regional Municipality**

### **Provincial Plaques**

- The Founding of Ajax (Municipal Building, Harwood Avenue, Ajax).
- The Founding of Pickering (near the intersection of Kingston Road and St. George Street, Ajax).
- Lt. Col. Charles R. McCullough 1865-1947 (Library Building, Bowmanville).
- Robert Holmes 1861-1930 (MacLeod Park, Cannington).
- Joseph E. Atkinson 1865-1948 (on the grounds of the Community Hall, King Street, Newcastle).



## **Appendix C**

- The Baldwin Homestead (at the mouth of Wilmot Creek, south of Highway 401 and just west of Newcastle).
- Newcastle Fish Hatchery 1868 (site of the Hatchery, Clarke Township near junction of Highway 2 and Highway 115).
- The Honourable Gordon D. Conant 1885-1953 (Lakeview Park, Oshawa).
- R.S. “Sam” McLaughlin, C.C., 1871-1972 (at Parkwood, 270 Simcoe Street North, Oshawa).
- The Masseys at Newcastle (on the grounds of the J. Anderson Smith Company, Highway 2, Newcastle).

## **National Plaques**

- Thistle Ha’ (Claremont)

## **Northumberland County**

### **Provincial Plaques**

- Loss of the “Speedy” (grounds of the Museum in Presqu’ile Provincial Park, Brighton).
- Victoria Hall 1860 (in front of the Town Hall, Cobourg).
- Victoria College (in front of the Ontario Hospital, Cobourg).
- William Weller 1788-1863 (north end of Victoria Park, Cobourg).
- Cobourg and Peterborough Railway 1852-1898 (University Avenue, Cobourg).
- Honourable James Cockburn 1819-1883 (Honourable James Cockburn Centennial Gardens, Cobourg).
- Marie Dressler 1868-1934 (St. Peter’s Anglican Church, 240 College Street, Cobourg).
- Barnum House 1817 (Grafton).
- Founding of Port Hope (on the grounds of the Port Hope Town Hall).

- Bluestone House 1834 (Dorset Street, Port Hope).
- St. Mark's Church 1822 (St. Mark's Church, King Street, Port Hope).
- Church of St. Peter (at the Church of St. Peter, 240 College Street, Cobourg).
- Old St. Andrew's Church (at the Church, intersection of King Street East (Highway 2), Victoria Lane and Church Street, Colborne).
- The Eldorado Refinery (at Eldorado Resources Limited, 1 Eldorado Place, Port Hope).

### **National Plaques**

- Barnum House (Grafton).
- Victoria Hall (Town Hall, Cobourg).



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## Appendix D      Bibliography





## Appendix D: Bibliography

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